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**SPECIAL CONSUMER NOTICE
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NOTICE

On 1 June 1987 FBIS will begin publication of reorganized and renamed DAILY REPORTS. The following list details the changes being made in the eight volumes.

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| I. CHINA DAILY REPORT | Contents unchanged |
| II. EASTERN EUROPE DAILY REPORT | Contents unchanged |
| III. SOVIET UNION DAILY REPORT | Contents unchanged |
| IV. EAST ASIA DAILY REPORT | Renamed; formerly ASIA & PACIFIC DAILY REPORT; contents unchanged |
| V. NEAR EAST & SOUTH ASIA DAILY REPORT | Renamed; formerly MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA DAILY REPORT; contents include:
Middle East & South Asia Review
Inter-Arab Affairs
Islamic Affairs
Palestinian Affairs
OPEC Affairs
South Asian Regional Affairs
Arab Africa
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South Asia
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Bangladesh
India
Iran
Maldives
Nepal & Bhutan
Pakistan
Sri Lanka |
| VI. LATIN AMERICA DAILY REPORT | Contents unchanged |

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REACTION TO GROUP OF SEVEN MEETING OUTCOME

Cabinet Members

OW100437 Tokyo KYODO in English 0420 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Text] Tokyo, April 10 KYODO -- Cabinet ministers have sharply criticized the outcome of the Group of Seven (G-7) meeting held in Washington Wednesday as the dollar plunged to the 142 yen level in early Tokyo trading Friday.

They particularly lashed out at the stance of the Finance Ministry toward the G-7 meeting and its bit by bit measures to boost domestic demand.

Hajime Tamura, minister of international trade and industry, said he was quite dissatisfied with the G-7 agreement and that Japan was placed in the seat of "defendant" at the meeting because it did not carry out public works projects on a massive scale.

"Medium and small-sized companies cannot get along with an exchange rate of 142 yen or 143 yen to the dollar," he said.

"Japan should expand domestic demand and artificially increase imports that foreign nations are asking for," said Tamura. "It is of no use to simply follow the policy of the Finance Ministry," he said, adding that "I cannot say to Mr. Miyazawa he did a good job."

The government is going to hold an emergency meeting Friday evening when Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa returns home, to discuss ways to cope with the situation after the G-7 meeting.

Officials at the Finance Ministry took seriously the dollar's accelerated pace of decline against the yen. "No reduction in Japan's trade surplus has put upward pressure on the yen's value," said one official.

For the time being, the ministry is hoping to put a brake on the yen's appreciation through concerted Central Bank intervention in exchange markets, according to ministry sources.

Business Leaders

OW091211 Tokyo KYODO in English 1148 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] Tokyo, April 9 KYODO -- Japanese business leaders Thursday expressed consternation over the latest G-7 agreement which virtually recommends the maintenance of the yen-dollar exchange rate at its present level, and urged immediate implementation of the government's official pledge to stimulate the domestic economy and further open the Japanese market to foreign imports.

Eishiro Saito, chairman of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), said the G-7 implication that the yen-dollar rate is currently at an acceptable level is a major source of concern for Japanese businesses suffering from the yen's high exchange value.

Takashi Ishihara, chairman of the Japan Committee for Economic Development (Keizai Doyukai), was more direct in his criticism.

"The G-7 statement directly contradicts our conviction that the yen-dollar exchange rate has gone too far," he said.

"It is difficult to comprehend how (the G-7 delegates) could make the same agreement (as in February) to maintain current exchange rates when in fact the rate has risen considerably since the Paris meeting."

Criticizing Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa's performance at the G-7 meeting, Ishihara said the delegates' joint statement would have virtually no effect in halting the appreciation of the yen.

However, Saito applauded the G-7 resolution to strengthen exchange policy coordination and address the problem of international trade imbalances.

Bunpei Otsuki, president of the Japan Federation of Employers Associations (Nikkeiren), also praised the G-7 agreement to redouble efforts to stabilize exchange rates.

Otsuki expressed anticipation of further intervention in the foreign exchange markets by the Central Banks of the G-7 member countries.

Noboru Gotoh, head of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, noted the significance of the G-7 leaders favorable reaction to a package of economic measures proposed by the Liberal Democratic Party to boost domestic economic activity and open the country's markets wider.

The Japanese Government "must do its utmost to earn international trust" he said.

WESTERN AIRPORT AUTHORITIES' ADVICE TO BE SOUGHT

OW091305 Tokyo KYODO in English 1249 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] Tokyo, April 9 KYODO -- The government decided Thursday to ask five or six airport corporations in the United States and Western Europe to serve as consultants for construction of terminal buildings at the projected new international airport in the Kansai (western Japan) region.

The official reason cited was to "introduce know-how on airport construction, accumulated abroad."

Officials say, however, the true aim is to soothe U.S. and European nations which have expressed strong dissatisfaction that their construction firms have not been given adequate access to the airport construction project, government officials said.

The government's decision will be conveyed to the U.S. Government by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, who leaves for Washington on April 29 to hold talks with President Ronald Reagan.

West European governments will also be notified at the same time, the officials said.

Prior to this decision, a consortium of Japanese firms taking part in the airport project concluded a 30 million-yen contract with Bechtel Group Inc. of the U.S. to seek advice on formulating the basic concept of the terminal buildings.

When a report on the basic concept is completed around June, Kansai International Airport Co. will ask airport corporations such as New York-New Jersey and Paris Airport authorities, for advice on the form and scale of passenger and air cargo terminal buildings.

Kansai International Airport Co. will pay consulting fees of 20 to 30 million yen to each corporation.

Some people are skeptical whether these agreements will placate the U.S. and European nations, because the consulting fees are considered small compared with overall construction costs.

The possibility that the U.S. will come up with tougher demands has not been ruled out, officials said.

The U.S. has let it be known that it will consider taking retaliatory action unless Japan takes specific steps to allow U.S. firms into the airport project.

DIFFERING PERCEPTIONS ON U.S. TRADE ISSUE

Senior Official Optimistic

OW091245 Tokyo KYODO in English 1238 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] Tokyo, April 9 KYODO -- Outstanding issues involving Japan-U.S. trade will be solved before Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone visits Washington late this month, a senior government official said Thursday.

The official, speaking on condition that he be not named, said Nakasone and President Ronald Reagan will discuss the international situation and will coordinate views on the June summit of industrial democracies in Venice.

He said the current bilateral trade dispute will be settled before Nakasone leaves for Washington April 29.

The official said the U.S. "domestic air" is turning for the better in favor of welcoming the prime minister.

He said President Reagan's statement that he will go ahead with his government's decision to impose penalty tariffs on Japanese electronics goods unless Japan makes some kind of decision was primarily aimed at U.S. Congress.

U.S. Retaliation Likely

OW091359 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1200 GMT 9 Apr 87

[From "News Center 9" program]

[Text] Regarding the semiconductor issue, a major issue as important as that concerning the exchange rate, Japan and the United States will soon hold emergency consultations. At a press conference held prior to these emergency talks, MITI Vice Minister Fukukawa said that the U.S. position has been extremely inflexible and that the situation will be rather serious since it will be difficult to win understanding at these emergency talks. He thus indicated the view that it will be rather difficult to avoid retaliatory measures by the U.S. Government.

At the press conference, Vice Minister Fukukawa said: Kuroda, MITI vice minister for international affairs, has arrived in Washington and will start the emergency talks with the U.S. side from 1100 local time on 9 April. However, the U.S. side, at prior consultations, has indicated an inflexible position, insisting that there has been no improvement on the issue of the sale of Japanese-made semiconductors at low prices in third-country markets and on the expansion of procurement of U.S.-made semiconductors. In this connection, the situation is rather serious and it remains to be seen whether Japan will be able to win U.S. understanding of its claim that it has faithfully abided by the Japan-U.S. Semiconductor Agreement.

Thus, in making his statement, Vice Minister Fukukawa indicated his view that it will be rather difficult to avoid retaliatory measures by the U.S. Government.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS DOCUMENT TO BE AUTHENTICATED

BK091530 Hong Kong AFP in English 1510 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] Tokyo, April 9 (AFP) -- The Japanese Government has asked the U.S. State Department to verify the authenticity of an allegedly official document concerning the introduction of nuclear weapons into Japan.

The Japanese Foreign Ministry meanwhile categorically denied the existence of any secret agreement which would violate Japan's policy on nuclear weapons.

The document, a copy of a telegram allegedly sent in 1966 by U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk to then ambassador to Tokyo, Edwin Reischauer, refers to "confidential arrangements with the U.S. on the introduction of nuclear weapons under the 1960 Security Treaty".

The document was publicised by the Japan Communist Party (JCP) on Saturday.

"We don't have any agreement, confidential or whatever, on the transit (of nuclear weapons through Japan), allegedly made in 1960," said Foreign Ministry spokesman Yoshifumi Matsuda, a former head of security matters at the ministry.

"I categorically deny any existence," he said, adding that he knew "all the documents" relating to the Security Treaty signed 27 years ago with Washington.

The JCP said it found the copy of the cable, dated February 24, 1966, among declassified documents in the U.S. Library of Congress.

Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has denied the existence of a secret agreement, saying it would contradict Tokyo's policy banning the introduction or transit of nuclear weapons in Japan. Two other related principles prohibit the manufacture or possession of such weapons.

"There must have been some error or misunderstanding in drafting (of the document)," a senior Japanese diplomat said.

'TEXT' OF KIM IL-SONG PRENSA LATINA INTERVIEW

SK080915 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 4 Apr 87

["Full text" of answers given by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK president, on 26 February 1987 to the questions raised by the director general of Cuba's PRENSA LATINA news agency, carried by PRENSA LATINA on 29 March -- read by announcer]

[Text] Question: What are major achievements in the recently completed Second 7-Year Plan for social and economic development, and what are prospects for the development of the national economy?

Answer: In 1984 our people successfully fulfilled the Second 7-Year Plan for the development of the national economy. As a result of the execution of the Second 7-Year Plan, all the fields of our country's national economy have been more firmly armed with modern technology and the economic might of the country has been even further enhanced.

A major success in carrying out the Second 7-Year Plan is, above all, the rapid development of industry and the further strengthening of its self-reliant and chuche-oriented nature. During the period from 1978 to 1984, the gross industrial output of our country increased 2.2 times -- the output of production means 2.2 times and the production of consumer goods 2.1 times. During this period industrial production grew at a high speed -- an annual growth of average 12.2 percent. During the period of the Second 7-Year Plan, numerous plants and workshops were built and thus the heavy and light industrial bases of our country were further expanded and reinforced. As a result of the vigorous struggle to realize the chuche-orientation, modernization, and science-orientation of the national economy, the structure among industrial sectors has been further completed and many new industrial sectors relying on our country's own materials, fuel, and power have been created.

During the period of the Second 7-Year Plan, great success was attained in the rural economic field. Through the struggle to implement the chuche farming method of our party, the goal of the production of 1 million tons of grain was successfully attained. Also, all the rural economic fields were rapidly developed.

During the period of the Second 7-Year Plan, great advances were effected in the construction of socialist national culture. Thanks to the correct educational policy of our party, the material and technological foundations of education were strengthened, and the number of technicians and specialists increased to 1.25 million. By successfully carrying out the Second 7-Year Plan, our people effected a great advance in the struggle for the complete victory of socialism and provided a solid base at which they can march toward a higher goal.

Talking about prospects for the economic development of our country, they are very bright. We began to fulfill the Third 7-Year Plan for national economic development this year. The basic task of the Third 7-Year Plan is firmly providing a material and technological foundation for the complete victory of socialism by continuing to vigorously accelerate the chuche-orientation, modernization, and science-orientation of the national economy. During the period of the new long-range plan, we intend to attain the 10 prospective goals for socialist economic construction set at the sixth party congress, and to increase industrial output 1.9 times and agricultural production 1.4 times on the whole.

The Third 7-Year Plan is a very grand goal. When the Third 7-Year Plan is fulfilled, our country will proudly join in the ranks of advanced countries in terms of economic development, and a decisive turn will be achieved in our people's struggle for the complete victory of socialism. At present the workers of our country are vigorously struggling to carry out the first-year tasks of the Third 7-Year Plan ahead of schedule with great hope for the future and firm faith in victory. I am convinced that in view of our people's high revolutionary zeal and elevated fighting spirit, the Third 7-Year Plan will be excellently executed.

Question: How are the negotiations between your country, South Korea and the International Olympic Committee [IOC] over the question of cohosting the next Olympic Games in Pyongyang and Seoul proceeding? What concrete preparations is the DPRK making to hold games and greet foreigners who will go to the capital of your country in the event the proposal for cohosting the games is realized?

Answer: As you know, we proposed that the North and South of Korea cohost the 24th Olympic Games to save the Olympic movement from crises of division, to guarantee the smooth holding of the Olympic Games, and to provide favorable circumstances to realize the peaceful reunification of Korea. In light of the noble ideal of the Olympic movement and the current situation of our divided country, our proposal for cohosting the Olympic Games is very just and reasonable.

The governments, peoples, and sportsmen of Cuba and other socialist countries, and numerous countries actively support our proposal to cohost the Olympics and desire its realization. By reflecting the unbiased public opinion of the world in support of our proposal to cohost the Olympics, three rounds of joint meetings among the North and South Olympic Committees of Korea and the IOC have been held in Lausanne, Switzerland. Proceeding from earnest aspirations for guaranteeing the smooth holding of the 24th Olympic Games by realizing the proposal for cohosting the games at any cost, we have set forth realistic and flexible proposals regarding such principled questions arising in organizing and holding the Olympic Games as the appropriation of events and the name of the games, and have made all efforts to realize them at the Lausanne joint meetings. Because of the unjust stand of the South Korean side, however, no big strides have been made in discussing the basic problems. At the joint meetings held so far, the other side in the talks has insisted on only holding two complete events and two partial events out of the total of 23 Olympic events on our side. This is an unjust assertion, very far from our proposal to cohost the games. To cohost the Olympic games in a just manner, basically the North and South should share the events in halves, or at least more than one-third of the events should be held on our side in terms of the proportion of population. There are actually difficulties in the way of putting our proposal to cohost the Olympic Games into effect. If the parties to the talks meet again and hold serious negotiations without any strings attached, it will be possible, in my opinion, to narrow the differences and find solutions to the problems.

The problem lies to that extent the other side to the talks sincerely and fairly deals with our proposal. In the future, we will also make all efforts to bring about fine results, which will meet the expectations of the progressive people and sportsment of the world, at the Lausanne joint meeting. Forseeing the holding of Olympic Games in Pyongyang as a result of good progress in the negotiations, we are substantially making the necessary preparations. We are now constructing Kwangbok Street and the Angol Sports Village in Mangyongdae district, Pyongyang. In addition, we are building modern sports facilities and service facilities at various places in Pyongyang. In case the North and South of Korea cohost the 24th Olympic Games, we will supply excellent facilities for all events to be held in Pyongyang, will warmly greet all the foreign guests, including sportsmen, staff members, and tourists, who will come to Pyongyang, and will ensure them all types of conveniences.

I appreciate very much the fact that the Cuban party, government, and people actively encourage us, consistently demanding that the North and South of Korea cohost the 24th Olympic Games. Along with this, I look forward to their constant encouragement for the realization of our proposal to cohost the Olympic Games.

Question: How has the political, economic, trade, and technological cooperation between your country and the Soviet Union, and between your country and the other socialist countries been proceeding since a recent visit to the Soviet Union by the Comrade President and recent visits to the DPRK by the GDR and Polish chiefs [subandul] and what are the prospects?

Answer: Last October I paid a friendly visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Our visit to the Soviet Union was very successful and brought about good results. In the meetings and talks in Moscow, the leaders of Korea and the Soviet Union sincerely discussed the current international situation, the question of expanding and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and the Soviet Union in an overall manner, and other broad questions that are matters of concern for both sides. The relations of friendship and cooperation between our country and the Soviet Union are deepening and developing in all political, economic, and cultural fields according to the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance signed between the two countries and according to the spirit agreed upon during the meetings between the leaders of the two countries last year. The relations between the parties and states have become more intimate, mutual support and solidarity has been strengthened, and active measures have been taken to expand and develop economic and technological cooperation and trade relations between the two countries. The Korean and Soviet peoples are making joint efforts to prevent a new world war, a thermonuclear war, and to defend peace in Asia, the Pacific, and the world in general.

The party and state leaders of the GDR, Poland, and other socialist countries visited our country last year. This has become an important milestone in further expanding and developing our country's relations of friendship and cooperation with the GDR, Poland, and other socialist countries, and has greatly contributed to strengthening unity and cohesion among the socialist forces and in the international communist movement. With visits to our country by party and state leaders of various socialist countries, the relations of friendship and cooperation between our country and the socialist countries are developing more comprehensively than ever. Our country and the socialist countries are actively carrying out personnel exchanges, closely supporting and cooperating politically, and taking joint steps in the international arena. Exchanges and technological cooperation between our country and the socialist countries are successfully carried out in the electronics and automation industry, the machinery industry, the scientific and technological field, and various other fields, and trade is developing prospectively according to long-range agreements on trade. The peoples of Korea and the socialist countries are revolutionary comrades-in-arms and class brothers who are fighting in the same ranks for the victory of the socialist and communist cause. In all the socialist countries, their economies are developing systematically according to socialist economic principle, and the peoples of Korea and the socialist countries have a common interest in strengthening the socialist market and expanding and developing bilateral relations. Therefore, I firmly believe that our country's political and economic relations and technological cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries will endlessly expand and develop in the future.

Our party and the government of the republic will make positive efforts in consolidating the achievements of my visit to the Soviet Union and the visits to our country by party and state leaders of various socialist countries, and to further expand and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in all political, economic, and cultural fields.

Question: How do you, Comrade President, evaluate the internal political situation in South Korea? What do you think is the way to democratize South Korea?

Answer: The current internal political situation in South Korea is very unstable and complex. The political situation in South Korea can be characterized by the fact that the anti-U.S. trend is growing among the South Korean people and that the struggle between democracy and fascism, and between patriotism and treachery is being further strengthened with the passage of time. The righteous patriotic struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification has been heightened among the South Korean people. While upholding the slogan of the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for independence, democracy, and national reunification, the South Korean youths, students, and people of all walks of life are boldly struggling for national independence, democratic freedoms, and the reunification of the country.

The struggle of the South Korean people is developing on a new stage. This occasions great uneasiness and fear for the U.S. imperialists and their cat's paws. It is no accident that despite harsh suppression and persecution, the South Korean people are more vigorously waging the anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle with the passage of time. This is an inevitable result brought about by U.S. colonial rule, which has lasted approximately 40 years. From their practical experience, the South Korean people have come to know that the U.S. imperialists are neither benefactors nor saviors but are colonial rulers, exploiters, and ringleaders who have caused various national misfortunes. The South Korean people also have come to realize that dependence on outside forces and national division that the South Korean authorities are seeking at the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists will lead to treachery, and that only independence, democracy, and reunification will lead to true patriotism.

The idea of respecting and revering the United States, an idea that has long existed, has begun to be disrupted in South Korea and the vicious antinational nature of the so-called anticommunist state policy clearly exposed. This means that a prop that the U.S. imperialists and their cat's paws depend upon is crumbling. The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities, bewildered over the fact that the basis for their rule is shaking, are unprecedentedly strengthening fascist suppression against the people and commotions for anticommunist confrontation. The South Korean authorities are loudly crying for anticommunism, are placing South Korean society under the constant status of martial law, and suppressing the popular advance of the people with guns and bayonets. They are also harshly punishing numerous patriotic youths and students and democratic figures, branding them procommunist elements. However, neither fascist suppression nor anticommunist smear commotions can block the righteous struggle of the South Korean people, which is being further heightened with the passage of time. The victory of the people's just cause is a law in the struggle and life and a trend of history.

If South Korean society is to be democratized, military fascist rule must be ended. Democracy and military fascist rule are incompatible. As long as harsh military fascist rule continues in South Korea, one cannot think of democratizing society. All fascist evil laws based upon the anticommunist state policy must be abolished, organizations for control of suppression must be abolished, the freedoms of the press, publication, assembly, and association and free political activities of all parties, social organizations, and individuals must be guaranteed, and the youths, students, and patriotic people who were unjustly arrested and imprisoned must be unconditionally released. The South Korean military fascist regime must be replaced with a democratic regime that represents the will and interests of the popular masses. If South Korean society is to be completely democratized, the anti-U.S. cause for independence must be realized. It is the U.S. imperialists who protect and incite the military fascist rule in South Korea.

Under circumstances in which the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule continues, one cannot expect the true democratic development of South Korean society. Withdrawing U.S. forces from South Korea and putting an end to the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule is the most basic condition, that takes precedence over others, for independence, democracy, and reunification.

Question: Is the DPRK going to make a new proposal on conducting dialogue with Seoul for national reunification? What were South Korea's replies to your country's in the past?

Answer: The government of our republic has consistently maintained the position of improving North-South relations through dialogue and negotiation and peacefully resolving the question of national reunification.

Proceeding from such a position, we made a new proposal at the first session of the Eighth SPA of the DPRK to hold high-level North-South political and military talks. This proposal is a most realistic national salvation plan designed to remove the acute political confrontation and military tension between the North and the South by such methods as dialogue and negotiation and to achieve a breakthrough toward peaceful reunification. Today, because of the anticommunist commotion and war maneuvers of the United States and the South Korean authorities, the political confrontation between North and South Korea has become acute to an extreme point and the military tension on the Korean peninsula is greatly aggravated.

If the acute confrontation of today persists as it is, distrust and misunderstanding between the North and the South will be greater and confrontation will be aggravated. As a result, a situation in which another war breaks out on the Korean peninsula will be created. Distrust and confrontation between the North and the South comes mainly from political and military confrontation. Creating an atmosphere of trust and harmony by eliminating such confrontation largely depends on the efforts of those who have real political and military power on both sides.

If the high-level authorities and the holders of real military power in the North and South sit face to face and sincerely negotiate, a new breakthrough can be made toward peace on the Korean peninsula and the peaceful reunification of the nation, overcoming the present difficulties. Thus, we proposed holding high-level North-South political and military talks to discuss ending the mutual slander and defamation at the talks, and measures to eliminate the prevailing political confrontation, such as promoting national ties by realizing manifold collaboration and exchanges between the North and the South, and steps to ease the prevailing tension, such as reducing armed forces and ending the arms race, making the DMZ along the Military Demarcation Line [MDL] a peace zone, and ending large-scale military exercises.

We also proposed discussing the enhancement of the authority of the Neutral Nations Supervisory commission [NNSC] and organizing the Neutral Nations Surveillance Army, to consist of military personnel from Czechoslovakia, Poland, Switzerland and Sweden -- members of the NNSC -- as an organization to watch the military actions of both sides.

If good fruition is brought forth by holding the high-level North-South political and military talks, dialogue will be successfully pushed ahead in many fields amid a good atmosphere and thus, the highest-level North-South talks can be held and basic questions on achieving the peaceful reunification of the nation can be discussed there.

Our new proposal for high-level North-South political and military talks clearly reflects the sincere attitude and firm will of the government of the republic to eliminate confrontation and distrust between fellow countrymen at any cost, to promote trust and harmony, to prevent war on the Korean peninsula and ensure peace, and to peacefully achieve national reunification.

However, the South Korean authorities, ignoring our sincere proposal are again staging the "Team Spirit-87" joint military exercise against us this year, together with the United States, by mobilising a vast force of 200,000 troops and ultramodern military equipment, including nuclear weapons.

The "Team Spirit-87" joint military exercise is an aggressive preliminary war that assumes a nuclear attack as its premise and is an extremely dangerous military action designed to drive our nation to a nuclear calamity. We strongly call on the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities to unconditionally end the "Team Spirit-87" joint military exercise which aggravates tension on the Korean peninsula and increases the danger of nuclear war.

Whenever we put forth a new initiative and proposal for peace and reunification, the South Korean authorities respond with lines of confrontation and war at the manipulation of the United States.

As is widely known, in early 1984, we put forward a proposal to replace the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement and adopt a declaration of nonaggression between the North and South by holding tripartite talks between us, the United States, and South Korea, and, in succession, put forward many initiatives for North-South dialogue and provided a stage for broad North-South contact and dialogue. Last year alone, by our own initiative [chudong joguro], we took the step of halting large-scale war exercises and put forth the proposal for holding talks among military authorities and the proposal for making the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free peace zone. However, because of the wrong stand and attitude of the South Korean authorities, none of these proposals has been realized.

If the South Korean authorities truly desire to overcome the present deadlock between the North and South and move forward along the road of peace and peaceful reunification with us, they must stop seeking the line of confrontation and war and respond to our proposal for high-level North-South political and military talks. The government of the republic, according to the aspirations of all Koreans, will make every effort to improve North-South relations and create an environment favorable to the reunification of the fatherland by realizing our proposal for high-level North-South political and military talks.

Question: The proposal of your country to make the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free peace zone, as proven at the recent Pyongyang international meeting to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free peace zone, has earned broad international support. What new ideas do you have for making the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free peace zone?

Answer: Making the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free zone is presented as a very urgent question in perserving and solidifying peace in Korea and, furthermore, in guaranteeing the peace of Asia and the world. Due to the U.S. imperialists' aggressive maneuvers, South Korea has today become the most dangerous hotbed of nuclear war. As is widely known to the world, 1,000-odd nuclear weapons of all kinds have already been deployed in South Korea. This notwithstanding, the U.S. imperialists, still not satisfied, are continuing to introduce Lance missiles and many other means of nuclear delivery into South Korea and newly building large-scale nuclear storage facilities. The density of nuclear weapons in South Korea is four times greater than in the NATO member nations.

If a nuclear war breaks out in our country, it can easily escalate into a global nuclear war and, if this happens, not only the Korean nation but all of mankind will suffer nuclear catastrophe. The government of the republic, proceeding from a sense of the noble mission for the cause of peace, last June put forward an important new proposal to make the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free peace zone.

In this new proposal, we clearly expressed our stand of not conducting nuclear tests and not producing, stockpiling, or introducing nuclear weapons, and of disallowing the establishment of foreign nuclear bases and all other military bases and the overflight of foreign nuclear weapons over the soil and air of our territory. At the same time, we strongly held that the United States, according to the desire of the Korean people and the peace-loving people of the world to make the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free zone, should halt the introduction of new nuclear weapons into South Korea, reduce the weapons already introduced, subsequently withdraw them completely, and take steps to scrap all operational plans to use nuclear weapons on the Korean peninsula. We made it plain that if the United States and the South Korean authorities demand negotiations on our proposal to make the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free peace zone, we were willing to respond to it at any time, regardless of form. Our proposal to make the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free peace zone has earned active support from the peace-loving people of the world. The Pyongyang international meeting held last year for nuclear-free peace on the Korean peninsula and the meeting of the political parties in America held in Havana, the capital of Cuba, to support the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea greatly encouraged our people by expressing firm solidarity with their struggle for nuclear-free peace on the Korean peninsula and for the peaceful reunification of the country. Amid the active support and encouragement of the peace-loving people of the world, our people, in the future, as well, will continue to persistently struggle to make the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free peace zone and to achieve peace for our country, Asia, and the world.

Question: Comrade President, What do you think about the fact that Japan is participating in the Star Wars plan, that the militaristic trend has been strengthened recently in Japan, that military exercises are being staged between the United States and Japan with U.S. bombers based in South Korea participating, that Lance mid-range missiles are deployed in South Korea, and that several hundred bombers and the technology to produce such fighter-bombers are being sold to Seoul?

Answer: That Japan is taking part in the U.S. Star Wars plan and that the militaristic trend is being strengthened in Japan arouse worry and vigilance among the peace-loving people in Asia and around the world.

As for the U.S. Star Wars plan, it is an adventurous space nuclear war plan designed to conquer the world with nuclear superiority. By participating in the adventurous U.S. Star Wars plan, the Japanese ruling circles are not only actively instigating the U.S. war maneuvers, but also attempting to strengthen Japan's armed forces and militarily advance even toward the space.

What attracts our attention in particular is that the Japanese ruling circles have recently increased armed forces on a large scale and are accelerating the expansion of arms. All developments taking place in Japan show that Japanese militaristic force has grown to be a dangerous aggressive force and has entered a full-scale preparatory stage to achieve the ambition of overseas expansion.

The U.S. imperialists frequently stage joint U.S.-Japan military exercises in an attempt to mobilize the Japanese Self-Defense Forces in invading our country and Asia. Last year the U.S.-Japan joint military exercise of the Army, Navy, and Air Force was conducted with the participation of the U.S. Air Force combat unit deployed in the advance area in South Korea.

It was designed to realize joint operations between the U.S. troops and the Japanese Self-Defense Forces on, and around, the Korean peninsula and to perfect their command system.

That the U.S. Air Force combat unit stationed in South Korea participated in the U.S.-Japan joint military exercise means that maneuvers to fabricate the tripartite military alliance among the United States, Japan, and South Korea have reached a concluding stage.

At the same time, the U.S. imperialists are further accelerating maneuvers to turn South Korea into a nuclear base. This is proven by the fact that they have brought various means of nuclear delivery including Lance missiles, into South Korea in succession and that they are constructing new large-scale nuclear storage facilities.

Because of such maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists, the situation in our country has been further strained and the danger of nuclear war increases further. The progressive people of the world who love peace and justice should pay due attention to the ominous moves of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists, heighten their vigilance, and struggle to check and frustrate the U.S. policy of war and Japan's overseas expansion maneuvers.

Question: It has been a year since the campaign to suspend payment of external debts of developing countries began at the initiative of Committee Chairman Fidel Ruz Castro. Comrade President how do you evaluate the present situation of debtor countries and what proposals do you have in mind to overcome such a crisis?

Answer: The external debts of developing countries already exceed \$1 trillion and are rapidly increasing with each passing day. The drastic increase in the external debts of developing countries has brought about very grave consequences to all domains of social and economic life.

The developing countries have reduced economic growth development to pay external debts. Because of this, the economy has been reduced to stagnation in not a few developing countries and the people's living conditions have become more difficult. The daily increase in the external debts of developing countries constitutes a serious international problem that makes the international situation unstable and threatens justice and peace. I believe that a reasonable method to basically resolve the question of the external debts of the developing countries is to crush the current unfair international economic system and to establish a fair new international economic system.

That developing countries are in deep external debts is related to the unfair international economic system to a great extent. The imperialists exploit developing countries based on unfair trade relations, protectionism, and the high money rate policy. Thus, for the developing countries to overcome the crisis in external debts, the present unfair international economic system should be reorganized and a fair new international economic system should be established.

In particular, the unfair trade relations that force developing countries to sell raw materials at low prices and to buy processed products at high prices should be reorganized. Doing away with their protectionist policy, the developed countries should open their markets to the developing countries, improve the loan conditions favorably toward the developing countries and fairly fix the interest rate. The developing countries have common aspirations and interests in the international economic relations. If the developing countries struggle in firm unity, they can smash the unfair international economic system and establish a new international economic system based on equality and mutual benefits.

Question: Comrade President, what do you think are the basic tasks the Nonaligned Movement should carry out in 1987 and in the near future?

Answer: I think the most urgent task before the Nonaligned Movement at present is to prevent a new global war -- a thermonuclear war -- and to safeguard the peace of the world.

Today the U.S. imperialists are drastically increasing arms and actively accelerating the production and deployment of nuclear weapons. Because of the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers of aggression and war, the dark clouds of nuclear war hangs heavy over the continents of the earth, threatening the existence of mankind.

The prevailing international situation demands that all peace-loving forces of the world persistently struggle in unity to prevent a new global war -- a thermonuclear war -- and to safeguard peace.

The Nonaligned Movement is the powerful antiwar peace-loving force of our era, which includes most countries of the world, and the policy of nonalignment is a just, peace-loving policy. If the nonaligned countries tenaciously struggle against the imperialists' policy of aggression and war in firm unity with all the anti-imperialist peace-loving forces, they can certainly prevent war and safeguard peace.

All nonaligned countries should thoroughly expose and denounce the imperialists' aggressive new war provocation maneuvers, and persistently struggle to realize nuclear arms reduction, abolish all nuclear weapons, prevent the militarization of space, and establish nuclear-free, peace zones in many areas of the world.

The nonaligned countries should tenaciously oppose the imperialists' maneuvers to fabricate new military blocs and should not take part in any military blocs or military treaties. Thus, they should actively struggle to dissolve all military blocs.

An important issue facing the Nonaligned Movement today is to expand and develop South-South cooperation. South-South cooperation is new international economic relationship among developing countries. We recognize that developing South-South cooperation is a most effective way for the nonaligned countries and developing countries to strengthen the self-reliance of their national economies and to achieve complete economic emancipation.

The nonaligned and developing countries have huge human and endless natural resources and more than a few good experiences and technology that can be mutually exchanged. If the nonaligned and developing countries adequately utilize these possibilities and broadly seek economic and technological cooperation and exchanges based on the principle of collective self-reliance, they will be able to successfully build self-reliant national economies, even without the help of the developed countries. At the same time, if South-South cooperation is properly sought, the overall economic situation of the world will improve, which would affirmatively affect North-South relations.

In June of this year, in Pyongyang, in our country, according to a decision of the Eighth Nonaligned Summit, a special ministerial-level meeting of nonaligned countries will be held on South-South cooperation. We will exert every effort to make the special ministerial-level meeting of the nonaligned countries, the first of its kind in the history of the Nonaligned Movement, a meeting meaningful to broadly developing South-South cooperation.

To successfully accomplish the tasks that face the nonaligned countries, the nonaligned countries must firmly unite. Unity is the source of strength. The nonaligned countries must promote and develop factors of unity, do only things good for unity, and exert every effort to achieve firm unity.

Question: Since President Fidel Castro visited the DPRK, how have relations between the two countries, parties, and peoples of Korea and Cuba developed? Comrade President: What would you like to say to the Cuban people on the occasion of the 28th anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution?

Answer: In March of last year, Comrade Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Council of State of the Republic of Cuba, and president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, visited our country, bringing the friendship of the fraternal Cuban people. At that time, I and Comrade Fidel Castro held the long-awaited historic first meeting and conducted talks and conversations many times in a comradely and friendly atmosphere. Through the talks and conversations, we agreed on further expanding and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Cuba and, reflecting the unanimous aspirations and desires of the people of the two countries, concluded the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the DPRK and the Republic of Cuba. Comrade Fidel Castro's visit to our country, which took place amid the warm welcome of our people, was an epochal opportunity for developing friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties, countries, and peoples of Korea and Cuba on a new high stage. Today, according to the spirit of the meeting and talks held last year between the leaders of the two countries and based on the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation concluded between the two countries, relations between the two parties, countries, and peoples of Korea and Cuba are favorably and upwardly developing.

The party, government, and people of Cuba highly assess our people's successes in the revolutionary struggle and construction. They extend sincere support and encouragement toward our people's struggle for socialist construction and the reunification of the fatherland. In particular, the Cuban party and government, in the international community, direct deep attention to the Korean question and are engaged in activities that support our people's just cause of reunifying the fatherland. This is great encouragement to our people. Our party, the government of the republic, and the Korean people, also, sincerely rejoice over the great success being won by the Cuban people in socialist construction and actively support and encourage the struggle of the Cuban party, government, and people to achieve the territorial integrity of the country and defend the peace and security of the Caribbean region and Central America.

Today, between our two countries, not only friendship, unity, and military solidarity are being strengthened, but also economic and technological cooperation and cultural exchanges are being favorably developed. I am very satisfied with the relations between Korea and Cuba being favorably developed with each passing day according to the desires of the people of our two countries. I am firmly convinced that, in the future, relations between the two countries will more fully blossom and develop in the joint struggle for peace and socialism and the consolidation and development of the Nonaligned Movement.

Some time ago, the fraternal Cuban people meaningfully celebrated the 28th anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution. Over the past 28 years since the victory of the Cuban revolution, the Cuban people, even under the difficult circumstances during which the U.S. imperialists' aggressive maneuvers and blockade continued, vigorously accelerated socialist construction, thus changing the basic appearance of the country. Socialist Cuba, which has grandly stood on the Western Hemisphere, has become a beacon of hope and a banner of struggle for the Latin American people who struggle for national independence and freedom.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I sincerely wish the fraternal Cuban people even greater success in the struggle to fulfill the new 5-year plan, strengthen the defense capabilities of the country, and defend the gains of the revolution by upholding the decision of the Third Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Cuba headed by Comrade Fidel Castro.

Question: Comrade President, what do you think is the cause of the conflict in Central America and the way to settle it?

Answer: Today, the unstable situation in Central America and the frequent military conflicts in this region are linked with the aggressive U.S. strategy in Central America. According to its strategy to dominate the Central American countries by strength, the United States ceaselessly continues armed intervention and subversive and sabotage activities against progressive countries in this region.

Fearing the ever-increasing influence of the Republic of Revolutionary Cuba and the Republic of Nicaragua, the U.S. imperialists are strengthening military support for the counterrevolutionary elements of Nicaragua and are making maneuvers of direct armed intervention more blatant by frequently staging joint military exercises that postulate the invasion of Nicaragua through the mobilization of U.S. and Honduran troops in the Honduran border area adjacent to Nicaragua and in the Caribbean region. The reckless U.S. maneuvers of aggression and armed intervention against the Republic of Nicaragua gravely threaten the peace and security of Central America. We denounce the U.S. imperialists' armed intervention and aggressive maneuvers against the Republic of Nicaragua, and extend firm solidarity to the Nicaraguan people's just struggle to defend peace and for national independence and freedom.

To be rid of military conflict and guarantee peace in Central America, U.S. maneuvers of aggression and intervention against the countries in this region must be brought to an end. The United States must halt all maneuvers of aggression and intervention against the Republic of Nicaragua, stop military support for the counter-revolutionary elements of Nicaragua, and take its talons of aggression off Nicaragua and Central America. The Central American countries must make joint efforts to settle the Central American question peacefully. They must not follow the anti-Nicaraguan U.S. maneuvers nor offer their national territories as bases against Nicaragua.

We are firmly convinced that the just struggle of the people of Cuba, Nicaragua, and other Central American countries to settle the Central American question peacefully will certainly win victory amid the support and encouragement of the peace-loving people of the world.

PAPER'S COMMENTARY ON LIVSEY'S 7 APR REMARKS

SK090953 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2154 GMT 8 Apr 87

[NODONG SINMUN 9 April commentary: "A Ballad of Southward Invasion Which Revealed the True Intent"]

[Text] Livsey, commander of the aggressive U.S. forces occupying South Korea, revealed his dark intentions for northward invasion by babbling that the combined forces of the United States and South Korea are capable of striking deep into the northern half of the Republic, at a so-called breakfast meeting for delegations participating in the South Korea-U.S. defense industry conference on 7 April.

This provocative rant by the U.S. imperialist warmongers is outrageous war language that lays bare the U.S. imperialists' immutable nature as aggressors and brigands, not to mention their attempt to invade our Republic. The U.S. imperialist warmongers' ballad of northward invasion has revealed that their habitual harping on the North's military superiority is nothing but a deceptive slogan designed to justify their forced occupation of South Korea and their aggressive plot.

It is no longer a secret that the U.S. imperialists are determined to invade our Republic by using South Korea as a forward base and, going one step further, to promote their global strategy by bringing the Asian continent under their control. It also proceeds from such an aggressive strategic plan of the U.S. imperialists as establishing anew the 7th Air Force Command in South Korea, while planning to organize the U.S. Pacific Army Command. They also are beefing up the U.S. forces occupying South Korea, introducing into South Korea various means of delivery for nuclear weapons such as Lance missiles, without interruption, and building large-scale nuclear storage facilities in South Korea. Only by this can the fact that the U.S. imperialists are procuring on the spot the weapons and equipment necessary to build up the puppet army by cultivating the South Korean puppets' munitions industry be explained.

In a bid to camouflage their aggressive plot, Livsey, while reiterating the shopworn theory of military buildup by the North, babbled that the "Team Spirit" war exercise is being conducted to defend South Korea against somebody else's attack.

It is nothing but a brigandish sophistry by the aggressors that the warmongers who command a frantic commotion of war exercise in South Korea, thousands miles away from the U.S. mainland, should babble about something like defense. This is nothing but a groundless fabrication and a distortion of reality concerning the situation on the Korean peninsula, which has become more acute due to the "Team Spirit" war exercise.

There is no particular need to prove that the "Team Spirit 87" joint military exercise being conducted with the mobilization of a large number of troops, including U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine troops ferried from U.S. military bases located on the U.S. mainland and the Pacific, the U.S. forces occupying South Korea, and the puppet army whose number is put at hundreds of thousands, along with weapons of mass destruction, is a product of their policy of invading Korea designed to bring our Republic under control by military force and that it is also a central expression of their global strategy based on strength.

The U.S. imperialists have laid bare the criminal nature of the nuclear war exercise being conducted with a new view toward a full-scale invasion of our Republic by conducting daily large-scale triphibious attack operational exercises in succession after deploying a large number of troops and operational equipment in areas close to the Military Demarcation Line.

The U.S. imperialists can never justify their military occupation of South Korea and their maneuvers to provoke a new war with whatever false propaganda, nor can they camouflage their filthy nature as the disturbers of peace and warmongers.

The U.S. imperialists should immediately leave South Korea after abandoning their maneuvers of aggression and war against us in South Korea.

KCNA ON SOUTH'S REQUEST FOR U.S. MILITARY AID

SK091010 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] Pyongyang April 9 (KCNA) -- A military confab was held on April 6 between the commander-in-chief of the U.S. forces in the Pacific who flew into Seoul and the puppet defence minister at a time when the large-scale "Team Spirit 87" joint military exercises were going on a full scale, according to a report.

At the confab which discussed "military matters of common concern", the puppet defence minister begged his U.S. imperialist master for "active military aid", harping on the fictitious "threat from the North".

This shows how desperately the puppet clique tries to prop up the present colonial fascist system in the grip of a crisis in face of the fierce struggle of the South Korean people and hasten military preparations for northward invasion.

KIM YONG-NAM MEETS PRC FOREIGN MINISTER

SK100758 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] On his way home after concluding his visits to various countries, Kim Yong-nam, vice premier and minister of foreign affairs, met with Wu Xueqian, member of the Chinese State Council and minister of foreign affairs in Beijing yesterday. Conversations in this meeting were held in a friendly atmosphere.

Participating in the meeting were Liu Shuqing, vice minister of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Sin In-ha, ambassador of our country to the PRC.

KIM IL-SONG, KIM CHONG-IL AT UNIVERSITY FUNCTION

SK100446 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0422 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Text] Pyongyang April 10 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song congratulated teachers of [the] University of National Economy and Kumsong Political University on the big achievements they have made in educating and training state and economic managerial officials and officials of working people's organisations by implementing the chuche-oriented policy of cadre training upholding the leadership of the party and the leader, on the occasion of the 40th anniversaries of the founding of the universities and posed for a photograph with them.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Comrades Yi Kun-mo, Pak Song-chol, Yim Chun-chu, Yi Chong-ok, So Chol, Ho Tam, O Kuk-yol, Yon Hyong-muk, Kang Song-san and Hong Song-nam, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Comrades Kye Ung-tae, Chon Pyong-ho, Kang Hui-won and Chong Chun-ki, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, and Comrades Ho Chong-suk, So Kwan-hui and Choe Tae-pok, secretaries of the WPK Central Committee.

KCNA DENOUNCES PUSAN PORT CALL OF 'BLUE RIDGE'

SK100453 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0428 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Text] Pyongyang April 10 (KCNA) -- The flag ship of the U.S. Seventh Fleet "Blue Ridge" arrived at Pusan Port, South Korea, for a show of force on April 8 reeking of powder smell at a time when the "Team Spirit 87" joint military exercises were frantically going on for northward invasion, according to a report.

The pirate ship of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces will reportedly stay at Pusan Port for three days, controlling and directing the U.S.-South Korea joint naval exercise on the East Sea of Korea simulating a naval attack on the northern half of Korea.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors have brought the flag ship of the pirate fleet to Pusan Port for belligerent frenzy to overpower the South Korean people's anti-U.S., anti-fascist action and whip up an atmosphere of war.

VNS URGES MILITARY TO OPPOSE 'TEAM SPIRIT'

SK061309 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 5 Apr 87

[Talk from the "Hour for Armed Forces" program: "The 'Team Spirit 87' Exercise and the South Korean Army"]

[Text] Today the "Team Spirit 87" South Korea-U.S. joint military exercise is frenziedly being staged in defiance of opposition and rejection by our masses and the peace-loving people of the world.

A number of units including the Tumbler army unit and Twin Dragons unit that are participating in the "Team Spirit 87" exercise began to move into exercise sites after making a report on taking the field. Many ships including the "Ranger" and "Long Beach," aircraft carriers belong to the U.S. imperialist 7th Fleet and crews began operations in the operational zone.

In addition, the artillery battalion of the U.S. imperialist 25th Division, which is stationed in Hawaii and is participating in the exercise, staged an artillery firing exercise in an area close to the western front. A large-scale war exercise is also being staged on the East Sea with a number of warships and aircraft participating.

Numerous means of nuclear war including the E4-B nuclear command aircraft which is called the mid-air nuclear war command have been mobilized in the exercise on a large-scale.

Because of such war exercises, the danger of war, which is in a touch-and-go state, has been created on the Korean peninsula and tension has been further aggravated. The United States and the Chon Tu-hwan group described this exercise as an annual defensive exercise. They are attempting to deceive world public opinion while more noisily raving about the threat of southward invasion, the falsehood of which has been fully revealed to the world, and describing this exercise as one to check the southward invasion from the North.

However, it is widely known to the world that the "Team Spirit 87" South Korea-U.S. joint military exercise is not a defensive exercise but a general northward aggressive war exercise aimed at deliberately straining the situation on the Korean peninsula, perpetuating the division of the Korean peninsula, and finally invading the North. This is a large-scale test nuclear war designed to launch a nuclear strike on the North and Asian countries.

The "Team Spirit 87" South Korea-U.S. joint military exercise is part of the northward aggressive provocation maneuvers being staged in accordance with U.S. aggressors' military strategy toward Asia and is a product of the nuclear war provocation schemes of the U.S. warmongers who are dreaming of conquering the world.

The U.S. aggressors have not only turned South Korea into their complete military base over the last 40 years with the wicked plan to realize the invasion of Asia at any cost by triggering a nuclear war on this land, but have also brought in various ultramodern nuclear lethal equipment including more than 1,000 nuclear weapons, neutron bombs, nuclear backpacks, and nuclear mines.

The fact that the density of nuclear deployment in South Korea is 4 times greater than that of NATO, the military bloc of the Western countries, shows how dangerous a source of war South Korea has become.

It is as clear as day that the "Team Spirit 87" military exercise staged in such a nuclear military base in which more than 200,000 enormous troops and nuclear war means reinforced from overseas are participating is not a simple defensive exercise but a test nuclear war designed for northward attack with nuclear weapons.

If a nuclear war breaks out in this land, our nation will be completely destroyed and the entire land will be reduced to a wasteland. The more than 1,000 nuclear weapons that are deployed in this land are more than enough to kill our people many times over. Furthermore, the area where the nuclear weapons are deployed would be the first target of a retaliatory nuclear strike. Thus, the Korean peninsula will be reduced to a nuclear whirlpool after being struck by nuclear weapons many times over.

Under such circumstances, those who are sincerely concerned with the destiny of the nation and the people and who truly love our land -- where our people live -- can be judged from their position and attitude toward nuclear war on the Korean peninsula. In other words, judgment can be made between patriots and national traitors on the basis of the question of nuclear war.

In fact, to inspire patriotism while ignoring the question of nuclear war in this land is to escape from reality and to mock the nation and people. Therefore, all of us should not remain indifferent to this land -- our homeland and cradle of life -- being reduced to nuclear ashes. We should resolutely fight against nuclear war.

Officers and men of the Army: Today we can say that the South Korean Army is being forcibly driven along the path of treachery which expedites the nation's downfall, not of patriotism, as far as the question of nuclear war, which decides the life or death of our country, is concerned. The South Korean Army is being used today as the shield of nuclear war which will totally destroy our nation, as the mercenary of the United States, and as the shock troops in the northward aggressive war, not as the army of the nation and the masses. (?many) officers and men are also participating in the on-going "Team Spirit 87" military exercise. Needless to say, they are forcibly being ordered to mobilize.

However, their acts resulting in betraying the national interest and taking aim at their own parents and brothers with guns would be reckless ones, devoid of reason. Their acts of executing the nuclear war maneuvers of the U.S. aggressors who are dreaming of conquering the world by sacrificing our nation would also be national treachery.

If the officers and men of the army are truly concerned about the destiny of the nation and people and love their parents and brothers, they should resolutely oppose the nuclear war which will completely destroy our country and reduce our land to a wasteland. To do so, they should rise up in opposition to such large-scale test nuclear war maneuvers as the "Team Spirit 87."

Today the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan group are frantically driving even the officers and men whose terms of service have already expired into the military exercise and are staging this exercise by putting the South Korean Army in the most difficult and dangerous position as the shield of the U.S. troops. This shows that the officers and men of the South Korean Army may die in vain at any moment on the path of national treachery as the mercenary and shield of the U.S. troops.

Officers and men, let us all rise up resolutely in the anti-U.S. and antinuclear struggle to realize the new democratic, reunified, peaceful world on this land at an early date.

VNS TALK EXPOSES CHON TU-HWAN'S 'HUGE' WEALTH

SK090253 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 6 Apr 87

[Talk from the "Hour for Workers, Farmers, and Fishermen" program]

[Text] Workers, farmers, and fishermen: There are many vampires who are exploiting the blood and sweat of the working masses, including the workers, farmers, and fishermen, in this land. Among them, the rascal who is leading a fast life, illegally amassing the most wealth and money, is precisely Chon Tu-hwan. In this hour, you will find how Chon Tu-hwan has been able to illegally amass such a huge sum of money and wealth as published in a NEWSDAY article in New York.

The article reveals: The illicit and corrupt activities of the persons close to President Chon Tu-hwan have tarnished his image, similar to the cases of Marcos and (?Duvalier). Yi Sun-cha, Chon Tu-hwan's wife, is compared to Imelda of the Philippines in terms of playing tricks with the economy and to Madame Ngo Dinh Diem of Vietnam, a woman of iron, in personal character.

A high-ranking diplomat at the American Embassy in Seoul hinted once that Yi Sun-cha is a woman who tends to often utter sharp and biting words. Yi Kyu-kwang, who is Yi Chun-cha's uncle, and Chang Myong-cha, who is a sister of Yi Kyu-kwang's wife, received a guilty verdict in 1982 in connection with their involvement in illegally amassing wealth amounting to \$522 million.

Chon Kyong-hwan, a younger brother of President Chon Tu-hwan, graduated from a judo college and worked at a school as a physical instructor. During the Pak Chong-hui regime, he served at the Chongwadae [presidential residence] as a presidential bodyguard.

When Chon Tu-hwan seized power, Chon Kyong-hwan became a strong man in terms of political power. Since then, he has been deeply involved in government-ordered construction projects, import activities, and international business activities in South Korea. Once he was called Little Chon. He also held the positions of head of a government-operated spiritual movement organization and head of the Central Consultative Council of the Saemaul [New Village] Movement. While holding these positions, he handled a budget of as much as \$60 million.

In the National Assembly, opposition lawmakers tried to discuss his scandal in connection with the execution of this huge budget.

A businessman was forced by Chon Kyong-hwan to donate a huge sum of money under the pretext of funds for the Saemaul Movement. This businessman disclosed that the sum of money forced by Chon Kyong-hwan was a maximum of \$15 million.

According to another business source, Chon Kyong-hwan was also deeply involved in the concessions acquired from imports of goods from the United States as well as imports of bananas from Taiwan. This business source also revealed that Chon Kyong-hwan was involved not only in the scandal of Michael Dearer, a former White House official, in connection with South Korea, but also in the scandal of the U.S. Philip Morris Tobacco Company in connection with the import of cigarettes to South Korea.

Last August, Chon Kyong-hwan hurriedly left South Korea for the United States. After that, all sorts of scandals that he had been deeply involved in were laid bare to the world by underground newspapers. This has become a hot issue in society. These disclosures immediately followed a murder incident that took place in a Seoul nightclub in which a gangster was killed by a group of fellow gangsters.

It has been learned that Chon Yo-sop, the boss of the gangsters, is a close friend of Chon Kyong-hwan. In this connection, an underground newspaper carried a photograph of Chong Yo-sop linking arms with Chon Kyong-hwan. It has been revealed that Hong Song-kyu, a gangster involved in this murder incident, was a bodyguard of Chon Kyong-hwan.

As the murder incident was laid bare to the world, Hong Song-kyu rallied fellow gangsters from the judo college and perpetrated a terrorist act against Rev Pak Hyong-kyu, a Christian opposition leader, while maintaining close relations with intelligence agencies of the South Korean Government.

The murder incident at the Seoul nightclub took place on 14 August. Chon Kyong-hwan suddenly resigned from the position of president of the Saemaul Movement Headquarters and left South Korea on 24 August. According to the official announcement of Chon Kyong-hwan's resignation, he was resigning in order to visit the United States to attend the (?business) school at Harvard University. However, this announcement was an out-and-out lie and he has become a laughing stock in the South Korean society. The people in South Korea say that it is impossible for Chon Kyong-hwan, who has limited intellectual ability and poor English language capability, to study at Harvard University.

It has been learned that Harvard University accepted Chon Kyong-hwan at the telephone request of high-ranking South Korean figures, including Prime Minister No Sin-yong. It has also been learned that his visa was for a short-term training course for 6 months, not for a master's course in the university.

According to a reliable source, while staying in the United States, Chon Kyong-hwan will be engaged in real estate speculation and other business activities, and he expressed the hope that he would return to South Korea once the political scandal in connection with him has been resolved.

Listeners, all fascist dictators amass wealth illegally without exception. However, there has been no such person in the world who has amassed such wealth illegally as Chon Tu-hwan who has amassed wealth by taking advantage of his political power and by mobilizing his family, and relatives, including his younger brother and father-in-law.

As long as Chon Tu-hwan stays in power, our masses cannot live in peace. Therefore, you must overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan ring.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN ART TROUPES ARRIVE -- Pyongyang April 5 (KCNA) -- The Romanian "Madrigal" chorus, a Bulgarian art troupe, a Yugoslav dance troupe, a Hungarian art troupe, the Hungarian "Meta" instrumental group, a Niger art troupe, a Belgian instrumental soloist, the Syrian "Umayya" art troupe, a Sri Lankan vocal soloist, a Central African art troupe, a Dutch vocal soloists group, a Greek vocal soloist, a Congolese musical troupe, a British artist, an Austrian women's instrumental group, an Austrian vocal soloists group, an Italian musical troupe, a Japanese musicians delegation, the Bulgarian "Orlov" circus, a Hungarian acrobats group, a Bangladesh magicians group, and a Thai family magicians group arrived in Pyongyang on April 4 to participate in the fifth "April Spring Friendship Art Festival". An Italian inspection group arrived here yesterday. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 5 Apr 87 SK]

CHONGNYON GROUPS ARRIVE -- Pyongyang April 5 (KCNA) -- A Korean magicians group arrived in Pyongyang by air on April 4 to participate in the fifth "April Spring Friendship Art Festival" a delegation of the supporters association of the Kungangsan opera troupe of the general Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), a visiting group of Koreans in Japan and a press group of Chongnyon arrived here by the same plane yesterday. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 5 Apr 87 SK]

PRIME MINISTER CALLS ON NORTH TO RESUME TALKS

SK100258 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0200 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Text] In a letter sent to the North Korean side today, the government proposed to resume suspended talks, including the economic talks and talks on water resources, before the end of next month to create an atmosphere of mutual trust for holding North-South prime ministerial talks.

In the letter to Yi Kun-mo, premier of North Korea's State Administration Council, sent in the name of Prime Minister No Sin-yong and delivered this morning via Panmunjom, the government proposed to hold North-South talks on water resources in Panmunjom on 6 May, the 6th round of North-South economic talks in Panmunjom on 12 May, and the 11th round of North-South Red Cross talks in Pyongyang on 19 May.

In the letter sent to North Korea delivered this morning as a response to the letter from the North Korean side dated 30 March, Prime Minister No Sin-yong said that it is fortunate that the North Korean side showed willingness to respond to our side's proposal for North-South prime ministerial talks and stressed that preparations for North-South prime ministerial talks will be advanced smoothly when the minimal conditions for mutual trust are provided by holding North-South talks on water resources and the suspended talks that have already been established.

Prime Minister No stressed that the construction of the Kungangsan Dam, which is the source aggravating North-South tension and which will futilely absorb both sides' energies, should be resolved through discussion at an early date, and he said that the North-South talks on water resources should be held at an early date as a matter of course, as the North Korean side has also recognized the need to discuss the issue concerning the construction of the Kungangsan Dam.

Prime Minister No also said that if the talks are held before the end of next month as we have proposed, the North and South can hold preliminary talks for the North-South prime ministerial talks in the near future, and then urged the North Korean side to respond to our side's firm stand to reopen the suspended North-South talks and hold talks between the persons in highest authority in the North and South.

PRC, ROK FOREIGN MINISTERS MIGHT MEET IN BANGKOK

OW100111 Tokyo KYODO in English 0102 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Text] Seoul, April 10 KYODO -- The foreign ministers of China and South Korea will both visit Bangkok later this month, raising speculation the two may meet despite the absence of diplomatic relations between them. Informed sources in Seoul said the meeting, if realized, will be a great step forward toward improvements in relations between China and South Korea.

A South Korean government source denied that such a meeting will take place but added: "I can't make a direct answer."

South Korea's Foreign Ministry Friday announced Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su will visit Thailand April 19-25 at the invitation of Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Savetsila. Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian will also visit the Thai capital April 19-23 for talks with Sitthi. Both Choe and Wu are scheduled to attend a meeting of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) to be held there.

The Seoul sources said Thailand, which recently decided to expand trade with North Korea, will in turn likely offer the South Korean foreign minister a site to meet the Chinese foreign minister.

Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi and North Korean Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam held a meeting in Bangkok Monday and agreed to expand bilateral trade. Sitthi also agreed to visit North Korea. The sources said Thailand might be playing an intermediary role for U.S.-North Korean contact by relaying Kim's message to Washington and added it is also trying to play a similar role between China and South Korea. China and South Korea are engaging in limited exchanges in the field of trade, sports and international meetings through third countries.

LEBANESE RADIO CITED ON POSSIBLE KIDNAP RELEASE

SK100127 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Apr 87 p 2

[Text] Paris (YONHAP) -- The Voice of Lebanon Radio in Beirut said Wednesday that Korean diplomat To Chae-sung, who was abducted early last year on his way to work, might be released within the next two weeks, along with three Americans and one Indian kidnapped in January from a private Beirut university, a source in Beirut said.

The source said by telephone that the radio broadcast reports of To's release twice during evening news programs, but Beirut television broadcasts did not mention the report.

Although the credibility of the report could not be confirmed, it is the first time that his release has been reported since his abduction Jan. 31, 1986.

NO SIN-YONG MEETS WITH GUATEMALAN VICE PRESIDENT

SK090849 Seoul YONHAP in English 0814 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] Seoul, April 9 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Prime Minister No Sin-yong and Roberto Carpio Nicolle, vice president of Guatemala, met Thursday to discuss matters of mutual concern. They exchanged views on recent developments around the Korean peninsula and in Central and South America, how to strengthen bilateral political and diplomatic cooperation in international forums, including the United Nations, and how to promote bilateral economic cooperation.

No explained to Carpio recent conditions around the Korean peninsula, the inter-Korean dialogue and preparations for the 1988 Seoul Summer Olympics. He asked Guatemala to support Korea in international organizations, including the Group of 77 and the United Nations' Council of Developing Countries. Meanwhile, Carpio stressed the need to strengthen bilateral cooperation in economic and industrial areas, such as agriculture and fisheries, in accordance with an agreement on bilateral economic and technological cooperation signed Thursday.

"It is difficult for South Korea to approach and to have talks with North Korea, but it is advisable to solve inter-Korean problems through direct dialogue," he said.

Carpio said he hopes that Korean companies will make inroads into Guatemala's Free Export Zone and said that his purpose in visiting Korea was to see how its economy grew from the ruins of the Korean War (1950-53).

Meanwhile, No received the Order of "Quetzal" in grade of grand cross, a first-class medal, from Carpio on behalf of the Guatemalan Government. Carpio arrived here Wednesday at the invitation of No and is scheduled to leave Seoul on Sunday.

TWO KIMS BEGIN NEW OPPOSITION PARTY 'IN EARNEST'

SKO90859 Seoul YONHAP in English 0819 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] Seoul, April 9 (YONHAP) -- Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung, who led more than 70 lawmakers out of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP), Thursday began work in earnest for the founding of a new party.

The two Kims and their supporters decided to hold a promotional rally on Monday to elect Kim Yong-sam as chairman of the preparatory committee and to register the preparatory committee with the Central Election Management Committee. They also decided to allow the opposition politicians who were not members of the NKDP, including senior leaders of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, to join the new party. Seventy-four of the 90 lawmakers of the opposition party broke away from the NKDP to join a new party, the two Kims announced yesterday. Although Kim Tae-chung is banned from politics and Kim Yong-sam serves as party adviser, they virtually controlled the NKDP from behind the scenes.

The opposition party has been embroiled in an internal feud over the party's position on the issues of constitutional revision and party leadership. The "two Kims" had originally planned to organize the preparatory committee meeting on Thursday but they failed to do so because of their differing views on the matter of the participation by dissident politicians not affiliated with the opposition party.

They plan to formally launch the new party by early next month. The former NKDP lawmakers also plan to form a floor negotiating group in the National Assembly. Kim Hyun-kyu, the former NKDP floor leader, will head the group, to be dubbed the "New Party Fraternity."

Meanwhile, the ruling Democratic Justice Party is concerned that the change in the opposition party could further set back negotiations on constitutional revision. Sources at the ruling party said that it plans to change its strategies on how to revise the Constitution.

A high-ranking source said that the ruling party holds the view that breakup of the NKDP and the emergence of a "hawkish" opposition party under the direct control of the "two Kims" would leave little room for bipartisan negotiations on the issue. Such circumstances would not be conducive to dialogue with the opposition, the source said. He said that the ruling party would not turn down a proposal for a representatives' meeting with the new opposition party after it is formed and a party leader is elected. The ruling party is not considering making behind-the-scenes contacts before the formal establishment of the new party, however, he added.

With the split of the main opposition party, which reduced it to a splinter party, the chances for revising the Constitution through bipartisan agreement would be slim, he said. Other sources said that the ruling camp will inevitably reconsider its top goal of reforming the Constitution through bipartisan agreement. The new party, led by the "two Kims," will certainly take a "hard-line course," they said.

The ruling party is considering a plan to push ahead with "democratization" measures by itself as it waits for the formation of the new opposition party.

Meanwhile, No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling party, plans to hold a press conference Friday to reveal his views on the latest political situation.

DJP Issues Statement

SK090809 Seoul YONHAP in English 0747 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] Seoul, April 9 (YONHAP) -- The ruling Democratic Justice Party Thursday bitterly criticized the "non-democratic scheme" of the "two Kims" to frustrate its efforts to achieve constitutional revision. It was referring to Kim Tae-chung, co-chairman of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, and Kim Yong-sam, adviser to the opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP).

In a special statement following the breakup of the opposition party, the ruling party said that the two Kims should take "full political responsibility" if the ruling party's efforts to revise the Constitution do not bear fruit. The statement said that the responsibility for the deadlock in negotiations over the controversial issue of constitutional revision must be taken by "the side that rejects dialogue and deviates from the special National Assembly committee for amending the basic law."

The two Kims announced Wednesday that they decided to break away from the party and to found a new party with their followers. As of Thursday, 73 of the 90 NKDP lawmakers were expected to join them in forming the new party. The two Kims have controlled the opposition party since it was founded in January 1985.

The NKDP has recently been embroiled in an intense intraparty feud sparked by the so-called "Yi Min-u initiative," which features a seven-point democratization formula. Among the formula's demands are the granting of amnesty for political prisoners and freedom of the press.

In announcing the proposal, opposition party President Yi Min-u expressed his willingness to negotiate the establishment of a parliamentary cabinet system favored by the ruling party. Yi's vague position on the matter has angered the two Kims, who continue to support the formation of a presidential system guaranteeing direct, popular elections.

After the statement was announced, party spokesman Sim Myong-po expressed concern that the breakup of the main opposition party could have a negative effect on the political situation. Asked about the possibility of constitutional revision, the spokesman said: "It does not seem impossible, but the revision through compromise is expected to be more difficult to achieve."

Sim also said his party has no intention of achieving "legitimate revision" by gathering the votes of opposition lawmakers who decided to remain in the old opposition party instead of joining the new opposition party led by the "two Kims." The ruling party currently holds 147 seats in the National Assembly. It needs to secure 36 more votes to pass its constitutional revision bill, which would set up a parliamentary cabinet system with a powerful prime minister.

Sim said that the special statement contains a warning instead of giving the impression of deserting hope for constitutional revision through compromise.

Meanwhile, Kim Tae-yong, spokesman for the "arrangement committee" for the creation of the new political party, said that the rejection of democratization and revision through compromise are arbitrary actions that cannot be forgiven.

In a rebuttal against the ruling party's statement, Kim urged the ruling party and the government to admit the real forces of the opposition in order to resolve the current political deadlock through negotiation on constitutional revision.

Yi Ki-taek Not To Join

SK100138 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Apr 87 pp 1, 5

[Text] Rep Yi Ki-taek, vice president of the New Korea Democratic Party, and five other NKDP lawmakers yesterday announced that they will withdraw from the party.

The announcement came in a joint press conference earlier in the day at their office run by middle-of-the-road faction leader Yi.

Yi said that each of the five lawmakers affiliated with him will decide on their own on whether or not to join the new opposition party led by Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam.

"However, I will not join the new party. I will remain an independent lawmaker," the five-term lawmaker said.

The moderate faction leader added: "I intend to resign as a lawmaker, taking responsibility as one of the NKDP vice presidents for the split of the party."

It is not yet clear whether the five other lawmakers will join the new party or remain independent along with their faction leader Yi.

Reps Song Won-yong and Chang Chong-chun have expressed their intention to remain mavericks along with their leader, while Reps Pak Kwan-yong, Pan Hyong-sik and Chong Chae-mun seem to tilt toward the new party.

Meanwhile, Reps Song Won-yong, Ko Chae-chung, Kim Han-su and Sin Chae-hyu, who the two Kims's side claimed have signed for the defection, did not attend the meeting of the new party organizing committee yesterday.

The four lawmakers are showing lukewarm support for the new party and may remain independent lawmakers along with Rep Yi Ki-taek, political observers say.

Rep Yi Kil-pom, who was said by the two Kims' side to have signed for the defection to the new party, denied the allegation and expressed his intention to stay in the NKDP.

As a result the number of maverick lawmakers bolting from the NKDP is expected to be about six or seven, analysts said.

Yi Min-u To Seek Coalition

SK100133 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Apr 87 p 1

[Text] Opposition New Korea Democratic Party leader Yi Min-u is likely to seek a coalition with minor opposition parties following an exodus of NKDP lawmakers.

Speculation is rampant that NKDP President Yi will seek to link up with the People's Democratic Party headed by Rep Yu Han-yol and the Democratic Korea Party led by Rep Yu Chi-song.

The NKDP has no choice but to seek alliances with splinter parties as the number of its remaining lawmakers is less than 20, the minimum quorum to form a separate floor negotiation group.

Yi, who vowed to rebuild the former main opposition NKDP after the mass defections Wednesday, is expected to announce his plans through a press conference soon.

But as the situation is volatile, especially with regard to the exact number of defecting lawmakers, he appears to be focusing his efforts for the time being on keeping the remaining NKDP members together.

An aide to Yi said yesterday: "As the situation is changing rapidly, Yi will formulate his plans after analyzing the circumstances."

Meanwhile, five leading nonmainstream lawmakers, all of whom pledged not to withdraw from the NKDP, decided yesterday to reconstruct the party under the leadership of party president.

The decision came in a meeting at Chosun Hotel among Reps Sin To-hwan, Pak Han-sang, Pak Hae-chung, Yi Taek-ton and Yi Taek-hui.

After the meeting, Rep Yi Taek-ton said the most urgent task for the NKDP is to normalize party operations in accordance with the party Constitution at the earliest possible date.

Yi added that they agreed to send Rep Sin Tu-hwan to party President Yi later in the day to convey their recommendations for party normalization.

The five nonmainstreamers will entrust the party leader with settling all pending issues, including appointment of officeholders, he said.

Rep Yi Taek-ton made clear that they had no immediate plans to contact other minor opposition parties, by saying: "At this stage, it is not proper to discuss the merger of the opposition."

SNU CONSIDERS REINSTATING 47 EXPELLED STUDENTS

SK100143 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Apr 87 p 3

[Text] Seoul National University is reportedly taking the necessary steps to reinstate 47 students who were expelled from school last week in connection with the riotous seizure protest at Konguk University in November, last year.

The decision for the reinstatement came at a meeting of school officials Wednesday afternoon presided over by the school President Pak Pong-sik.

The school authorities are said to be consulting on procedures for the reinstatement with the Education Ministry and other government authorities concerned.

The lenient steps came amid growing protest and public outcry alleging that the harsh disciplinary action is only causing disturbances on campuses which have been relatively calm during the spring semester.

Students of Seoul National, Yonsei, Konguk and Seoul City Universities staged sit-in protests Wednesday and yesterday on their respective campuses, demanding the complete removal of various sanctions imposed on their colleagues who were arrested but paroled later over the Konguk protest.

About 30 SNU students have been staging a hunger strike at the student hall which lasted for three days as of yesterday afternoon and a large number of students have decided to skip lunch in a show of support for them.

Over 50 Konguk University and 30 Seoul City University students also continued sit-in protest yesterday occupying the rooms of the presidents of the schools.

SEOUL UNIVERSITY STUDENTS STAGE ON-CAMPUS RALLY

SK100126 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Apr 87 p 3

[Text] About 200 Seoul National University students yesterday staged an on-campus rally, demanding the scrapping of the school's decision to expel 47 students involved in antigovernment rallies and demonstrations, including last October's seizure of Konguk University buildings.

The rally started around 4 p.m. when the students charged into the administration building, calling for a meeting with the school President Pak Pong-sik.

After seizing the first and second floors of the main school building, the ralliers attempted to advance to the third floor by breaking windowpanes.

About 50 school officials set up barricades with chairs and other furniture to foil their advance.

Then, the students climbed into a warehouse on the third floor and tried in vain to destroy a ceiling leading to the president's office on the fourth floor with hammers for about 30 minutes.

About 50 windowpanes of the building were smashed by the protesting students.

At about 7:30 p.m., riot police moved into the campus and dispersed the demonstrating students.

Police Storm Campus

BK100549 Hong Kong AFP in English 0455 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Text] Seoul, April 10 (AFP) -- About 500 plainclothed police Friday mounted identity checks here outside a top university, scene of violent clashes Thursday between riot police and students, witnesses said.

Thousands of riot police stormed the national university's campus late Thursday firing tear gas, witnesses said.

About 1,000 students fought a running battle with the police, hurling stones and petrol bombs, witnesses said. The students were dispersed by tear gas and there were no immediate reports of injuries or arrests, the witnesses said. The university authorities had summoned police after about 200 students had occupied the institution's headquarters.

During the three-hour-long occupation, the students damaged the building and broke windows. They demanded to see the university's president and sought the lifting of academic sanctions against 47 jailed student activists. They asked that the 47 be allowed to return to the campus. Included among the 47 are 20 students jailed for involvement in a four-day occupation of Konguk University last October by about 1,200 students during an anti-government demonstration.

About 500 plainclothed police, flanked by 100 university officials, Friday checked identities of people entering the national university's [as published] to prevent students from other universities from entering to join a planned anti-government rally there, witnesses said.

PUSAN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS END SIT-IN PROTEST

SK100107 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Apr 87 p 3

[Text] Pusan (YONHAP) -- Pusan National University students voluntarily ended a sit-in protest early yesterday morning after school authorities agreed to accept most of their demands.

About 100 protesting students left the office of the university president around 4 a.m., about 30 hours after they staged the sit-in at the office.

In the protest, the students demanded that the school cancel academic sanctions against those who were involved in campus violence, approve the student council as a legitimate organization and guarantee "the freedom of press on campus."

After meeting with student representatives for about three hours from 11:30 p.m. Wednesday, Yun Han-sang, dean of academic affairs, agreed to accept the students' demands except the abolition of academic disciplinary system.

HERALD EDITORIAL ON U.S.-DPRK DIPLOMAT CONTACTS

SK100103 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Apr 87 p 8

[Editorial: "Pyongyang's Peace Gestures"]

[Text] A month ago the U.S. State Department announced that it would allow American Foreign Service officials to talk with North Korean diplomats in third countries. Specifically the new guidelines on contact were adopted to allow U.S. diplomats to "respond substantially" to North Korean-initiated conversations in neutral settings.

The revision or rather the revival of an instruction revoked after the bombing attack in Rangoon by North Korean agents in 1983 represented Washington's commitment to the reduction of tensions and building of dialogue in Korea. The U.S. Government said the modest step was taken in support of those ends and it would welcome a conciliatory response by North Korea.

Then came a report that the United States was considering "humanitarian trade" of food and medical supplies with North Korea. The trade issue is yet to be confirmed while "small talk" contacts are known to have taken place.

On the recent steps of relaxing diplomatic contacts with North Korea, U.S. Undersecretary of the State for Political Affairs Michael Armacost reaffirmed in Tokyo this week that the U.S. policy change is solely designed to make the 1988 Seoul Olympics successful. Accordingly, he added, improved U.S. relations with Pyongyang should be limited.

Insofar as the contact of any Western government with Pyongyang is meant to temper the militancy and bigotry of North Korea, thus inducing the closed society toward greater openness and peaceful engagements with the outside world, there is no reason to find fault with it.

However, the pace and sequence of developing a relationship with North Korea should be determined in a guarded manner. It should be limited in scope on the basis of a realistic analysis of the true intent of the North Koreans and its probable outcome.

The propaganda machine in Pyongyang has revived its favorite "peace offensive" of deluding observers by pretending to relax its hostile attitude toward Washington and Seoul.

Little positive has yet come out of North Korea's elusive and apparently pacific gestures vis-a-vis the West and the rest of the outside world. It sticks to its arbitrary claim to sharing the Seoul Olympic Games beyond what the host city and the International Olympic Committee are ready to offer.

Economic difficulties are the prime motive for Pyongyang to appease unfavorable international opinion. It is interested in attracting Western capital and technology to feed its slow economic growth. The latest attempt to gain membership of the Asian Development Bank speaks for its desperate need to draw on the regional lending facilities to relieve its crushing debt burden. North Korea stands to gain little from such a deceptive maneuver. It must now come out in good faith to respond to our call for meaningful dialogue and accommodation.

CHEA SIM RECEIVES VISITING SOVIET DELEGATION

BK091232 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1128 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK April 9 -- Chea Sim, Politburo member of the Peoples Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee, received in Phnom Penh Wednesday a delegation of the USSR Peace Committee, which arrived here on April 2nd for an official visit to Kampuchea.

During the reception, (Georgiy Kuzmitsov), member of the Presidium of the USSR Peace Committee and head of the delegation, highly acclaimed the all-sided development of the Kampuchean people during the past years under the correct leadership of the PRPK.

He also briefed Chea Sim on the result of his discussion with the Kampuchea Peace Committee about the further strengthening of relations between Kampuchea and the Soviet Union, and about measures to defend world peace.

For his part, Chea Sim, who is also chairman of both the National Assembly and the National Council of the United Front for Construction and Defence of the Kampuchean Fatherland, highlighted the development in all fields of the Kampuchean revolution.

He condemned the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces for their support and assistance to the Khmer reactionaries in their opposition to the Kampuchean revolution. Chea Sim also reaffirmed the support of the Kampuchean party and government for all the Soviet peace initiatives.

THIRD INDOCHINESE CIVIL AVIATION CONFERENCE ENDS

BK100338 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] The conference on strengthening and developing militant solidarity and cooperation of the Cambodian, Vietnamese, and Laos civil aviation services ended successfully in a ceremony held on the afternoon of 8 April at the 13 October Restaurant in Phnom Penh.

During the 3-day conference, the participants attentively discussed the plans for future implementation and agreed on all requirements needed for mutual assistance.

The representatives of the three countries' civil aviation delegations signed a protocol on their agreement to strengthen and develop militant solidarity and cooperation of the Cambodia-Vietnam-Laos civil aviation services and exchanged memorial flags marking this third conference of the three countries' aviation leaders.

RADIO REPORTS THAI VIOLATIONS, KPRAF SUCCESSES

BK100304 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 9 Apr 87

[From the "Roundup of Salient Events in the Past Week" feature]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] During the past week, the Thai authorities fired at least 100 to 400 artillery shells daily at various hills on the tri-border intersection, Phchor, and Hills 743, 7753, 551, 321, and 1271 inside our Cambodian territory.

At the same time, they sent aircraft, L-19's, A-37's, and F-5's, to conduct reconnaissance flights and pinpoint targets over important areas on the tri-border intersection, the sectors north of Anlung Veng, Don Sa, and the end of Route 56 between 1 and 2 km deep inside our territory. More serious still, Thai authorities recently committed inhumane acts by using aircraft to spray a yellow toxic chemical on 15 occasions within our Cambodian airspace over Hills 743 and 753 and the areas 5 km southwest of the tri-border intersection. The flights lasted for several hours.

At sea, the Thai authorities sent their armed vessels and trawlers to conduct reconnaissance activities and protect the Thai fishing boats stealthily catching our fish within 9 to 15 nautical miles of Kaoh Kong and Kaoh Tang. [passage omitted]

During the past week, while our people were enthusiastically carrying out emulation drives to accomplish more feats to welcome our traditional new year, our Cambodian armed forces and fraternal Vietnamese army volunteers jointly accomplished new feats by putting 161 enemy elements out of action, including 99 killed on the spot and 29 others captured. We also persuaded 43 enemy soldiers to return to the fold and seized 104 assorted guns, 3 crates of DK2-82 shells, 20,000 pieces of (?mines) weighing 1,500 kg, and a large quantity of war materiel. [passage omitted]

VONADK CITES ATTACKS IN PHNOM PENH, OTHER AREAS

BK100314 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 9 Apr 87

[From the "Daily Report From Various Battlefields" feature]

[Excerpts] Phom Penh battlefield: On the night of 23 March, our National Army in cooperation with the local people and patriotic Cambodian soldiers lobbed grenades at a Vietnamese motor boat under Monivong Bridge in Phnom Penh, killing five Vietnamese, wounding some others, and destroying the motor boat. [passage omitted]

Pailin battlefield: On 31 March, our National Army ambushed a Vietnamese regiment near Bor Tansu, killing five Vietnamese soldiers, wounding seven others, and destroying a B-41, two AK's, and some war materiel. We seized 1 B-41, 31 B-41 rockets, 1,500 rounds of AK ammunition, 25 AK magazines, 1 telephone set, and some war materiel. On 1 and 2 April, our National Army ambushed and routed a Vietnamese battalion attempting to seize a hill near Bor Tansu from us. We killed 18 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 22 others. The survivors retreated. We destroyed 3 B-40's, 5 AK's, 40 B-41 rockets, 50 rounds of DK-82 shells, 30 rounds of 80-mm mortar shells, and a large quantity of war materiel. On 4 April, our National Army ambushed a Vietnamese battalion moving from Treng to Boeng Trav woods. We killed 15 Vietnamese soldiers, including 2 platoon commanders, and wounded 25 others. [passage omitted]

Kompong Cham battlefield: On the night of 6 April, our National Army swept the Vietnamese soldiers and dismantled the Vietnamese commune and village administrations in the areas along the below Route 7 in Prey Chhor District. We liberated 2 communes, namely Sra Ngai and Lvea Communes, and 16 villages, namely Sra Ngae Khang Cheung, Sra Ngai Khang Tbong, Ta Son, (Sen Pon), Ta Koch, Trapeang Thom, Trapeang Rong, and Vat Thmei Villages in Sra Ngae Commune and Lvea, Ming Meang, Tang Trapeang, Trapeang Prakiep, Trapeang Chreaneang, Kouk Treap Khang Lech, Kouk Treap Khang Kauet, and Ta Chak Villages in Lvea Commune. [passage omitted]

DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR USSR KOMSOMOL CONGRESS

BK091022 Vientiane KPL in English 0856 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] Vientiane, April 9 (KPL) -- A high-level delegation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union [LPRYU] Central Committee led by its first secretary, Mrs Thongvin Phomvinhan, left here yesterday for Moscow to attend the 20th Congress of the Soviet Komsomol Communist Youth League being held there from April 5 to 18.

Seeing the delegation off at Wattai Airport were Chaleun Yiapaoheu and Khamman Sounvileut, alternate members of the LPRP CC and secretaries of the LPRYU CC; Vongkham Ponlali, member of the party committee and secretary of the LPRYU chapter of Vientiane capital; and other senior officials.

Yuriy Mikheyev, Soviet ambassador to the Lao PDR, and representatives of the Komsomol Communist Youth League here were also present at the airport.

SAMAN VI-GNAKET RECEIVES CAMBODIAN DELEGATION

BK091020 Vientiane KPL in English 0354 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] Vientiane, April 9 (KPL) -- Saman Vi-gnaket, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, head of its Organizational Commission, received here yesterday the visiting delegation of the Propaganda and Training Board of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee led by Khoy Khunuor, member of the party CC and head of the board.

During their cordial talk, Saman Vi-gnaket welcomed the visit of the delegation to the Lao PDR, saying he considered it as a contribution to further developing the special solidarity and all-round cooperation between the parties and peoples of the two countries.

The host and his guests also compared notes on their past cooperation in the field of ideological training.

AGREEMENT WITH HUNGARIAN JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION

BK091026 Vientiane KPL in English 0904 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] Vientiane, April 9 (KPL) -- A cooperation agreement was signed here today between the Lao and Hungarian Journalists' Associations.

The agreement specifies that the two sides are to contribute to the movement for social progress as well as for peace and justice in the world.

The two sides will attend conferences, seminars and meetings of the mass media to be held in each country. Officials of the associations are to exchange 10-day visits every two years. These visits are aimed at acquainting the guests with the way of life in the host country, politically, economically and culturally.

The Hungarian Journalists' Associations, [as received] for its part, will help the Lao Journalists' Association in the professional training of Lao journalists.

Signatories to this agreement were Chanthon Thiangthep-vongsa, vice president of the Lao Journalists' Association, and Imre Kapalyag, deputy-general secretary of the Hungarian Journalists' Association.

This agreement will be valid for 5 years.

Present at the signing ceremony were Son Khamvanvongsa, president of the Lao Journalists' Association, and Mihaly Illes, second-secretary of the Hungarian Embassy in the Lao PDR.

The delegation of the Hungarian Journalists' Association led by its Deputy General-Secretary Imre Kapalyag, left here today for home after a week-long visit to the Lao PDR.

FRONT COMMITTEE GREETES HUNGARIAN NATIONAL DAY

BK091024 Vientiane KPL in English 0859 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] Vientiane, April 9 (KPL) — The Lao Front for National Construction Central Committee has sent a National Day greeting message to the Hungarian Patriotic Front Central Committee in Budapest.

The message said: On the occasion of the 42d National Day of the Hungarian People's Republic, the Lao Front for National Construction Central Committee would like to express its best wishes and warmest congratulations to the Hungarian Patriotic Front Central Committee, and through it, to all the fraternal Hungarian People.

The message hailed the all-sided achievements scored by the Hungarian people under the creative leadership of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party headed by Janos Kadar in their national defence and construction. Thus, the Hungarian People's Republic has now become a highly developed socialist country with advanced industry, agriculture, and socio-cultural bases. The PHR [as received], being one of the Warsaw Treaty members, has a strong national defence system, thereby effectively contributing to the safeguarding of peace and security in that region and the world as a whole.

The message praised the achievements of the Hungarian people which have helped to raise the role and prestige of the People's Republic of Hungary on the international arena.

The Lao Front for National Construction and the entire Lao people of all ethnic groups are very proud of the fraternal Hungarian people's success and consider it as their own.

We are also proud of the fruitful development of the friendly relations between the Lao PDR and the PRH and wish for further promotion and development of the friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the fronts, and peoples of our two countries, the message concluded.

DIPLOMAT ON FREEING OF POLITICAL PRISONERS

BK090330 Bangkok THE NATION in English 9 Mar 87 p 5

[Text] The Laotian Government recently released a large number of political prisoners from "re-education" camp in Laos, leaving only "a couple of hundred" of them in detention, a Bangkok-based Canadian diplomat said.

John Baker, counsellor of the Canadian Embassy who is also accredited to Laos, told THE NATION in an interview last Friday that he did not know for sure how many political prisoners were released during last December to last February but he said the number was "certainly in hundreds."

He said he acquired the information from his reliable sources in Laos.

Baker who visited Laos March 14-21 said he believes there are only "a couple of hundred" of political prisoners being detained for "re-education," or in the Laotian Government's word "seminar."

But he said there were few other sources, including the Amnesty International, which reported there are "some thousands" of political prisoners in Laos. He however, said based on his knowledge about Laos, it is questionable that Vientiane will confine [a] large number of prisoners in the camps.

He said military officers at middle and low levels who were associated with previous pro-West governments had all been set free. He said at present only ex-senior military officers with ranks above colonel are being kept in the "re-education" camps.

He said only "a handful" of former civilian officials who worked with the government before 1975, the year of the communist takeover in Laos, are being detained in the camps.

In the appendix to a letter sent on August 16 1987 to Laos' Prime Minister Kaysone Phomvihan, who is also secretary general of the ruling Revolutionary People's Party of LAOS (RPPL), Amnesty International listed the names of 2,632 persons who were at that time believed to be among those held for "re-education" in different provinces of northeastern and southeastern Laos, according to an Amnesty International's report released to the press here in February 1986.

The London-based human rights organization said in the report the information available to it at early 1986 was "too incomplete" to allow the organization to confirm or revise the 1985 estimate.

But the organization said the number of persons still detained in the southeastern province of Attapeu as of the latter part of 1985 was "almost certainly in excess of 1,000." Its previous estimate was about 1,400 in the province.

Amnesty International said the reduction as did occur during the course of 1985 did not result from outright release, rather, it seemed to have resulted from successful escapes and, to much lesser extent, death from disease or during escape attempts or other factors.

While Amnesty International reported prisoners suffering in those camps, the Canadian diplomat said he was not informed of physically and mentally excruciating punishment in the camps.

He said that in the camps where ex-government civilian servants are being detained, the Laotian Government allowed prisoners' family members to live with them.

He said former military officers are subjected to hard labour, such as building roads, in remote camps away from Vientiane.

"Laos is very different from other Indochinese countries. It was not indoctrinated as other communist countries were," he said.

"Laos is communist in the surface but not communist at the level of its people," he adds.

Regarding the about 83,000 lowland and hilltribe Laotian refugees under the care of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Thailand, Baker who is responsible for immigration at the embassy said voluntary repatriation is considered more and more appropriate solution for them.

He said he does not believe the Laotian Government persecutes its people since the country has the priority of national development, rather than forcing the already small population to flee.

"If Lao people still leave their country at the same rate as the past few years, there will be a vacuum in the society, especially among the intellectuals, most of whom had fled since 1975," he said. He added the vacuum will be filled up by Vietnamese.

He said the resettlement policy of Western countries has created a "side effect" which induces more Laotians to leave their country.

He also spoke of a group of 38 Hmong Laotians who were hauled out from Banwinai Camp in Loei Province in the night of March 15 and sent back to Laos. He said he was informed about the matter a few days later while in Laos.

Baker said according to his information and people he talked to during his stay there, the Hmong Laotians were returned to safety. He said not a single person he talked to expressed worry about their safety. Among the people he met were relief workers based in Laos.

He said it is "very unlikely" that Vientiane will punish those refugee returnees from Thailand.

LAO, THAI PEOPLES URGED TO 'SMASH' BAD SCHEMES

BK091258 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0530 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Talk: "Let the Peoples of Laos and Thailand Unite in a Struggle To Smash Schemes of Bad Elements To Normalize Bilateral Relations"]

[Text] Dear Listeners: The Lao and Thai people have maintained a tradition of deep affection since ancient times. The peoples of the two nations have acknowledged that Laos and Thailand are neighboring, brotherly, and related countries. The peoples living along both banks of the Mekong River in particular are related by blood so deeply that they cannot be separated from each other. The LPDR and Thailand share more than 1,600 km of common border, similar languages, cultures, customs, and beliefs. All this has become the bond of affection, intimacy, and harmony between the peoples of the two countries since ancient times.

Since the establishment of the LPDR in 1975, certain bad elements in Thailand have tried to obstruct the exchange of mutual visits between the two peoples. The most serious incident affecting the history of Lao-Thai relations was the nibbling attack launched against the three Lao villages in Sayaboury Province in mid-1984. No matter how many provocative acts have been committed against Laos by the Thai side, the Lao Government and people have always adhered consistently to the policy of peace and friendship toward the Thai people, based on the spirit of aspiring to normalize and improve the relations between the LPDR and the Kingdom of Thailand in response to the calls of the peoples of the two countries.

Late last year, high-level Lao and Thai technical delegations met and held talks in Vientiane. Since that meeting, the atmosphere of bilateral relations between the two countries has constructively developed. The holding of a friendship boat race, the provision of conveniences for the peoples to visit and trade with one another, and the visit to the Kingdom of Thailand by a Lao art troupe in mid-December last year greatly pleased the two brotherly peoples because such developments conformed to their long-held aspirations and to the trend of peace in this region and in the world. That was why the people of all strata in Thailand were very happy and had high hope for the normalization of the Lao-Thai brotherly relations. They were very anxious to know the outcome of the next round of talks between the high-level technical delegations of the Lao and Thai Governments.

Nevertheless, the constructive atmosphere for the improvement of the bilateral relations has unfortunately run counter to the interests of certain groups of authorities in Thailand, who have long opposed the normalization of Lao-Thai relations by employing tactics to undermine such a development and to maintain the tension and confrontation between Laos and Thailand ~~and between the Indochinese and ASEAN~~ countries. They have colluded with the imperialists and other international reactionaries to carry out activities disturbing the happy life of the Lao people and to relentlessly commit provocations unabatedly against Laos, for example by launching provocative armed encroachments against our territory, making baseless, slanderous charges against Laos and Vietnam, falsely accusing these two countries of sending spies into Thailand to gather intelligence information and to carry out sabotage activities, and accusing Laos of supporting the Thai people's revolutionary movement to topple the Thai Government and of smuggling drugs into Thailand. At the same time, they have smuggled spies and agents into Laos to gather intelligence on strategic positions in our country so as to map out plans to destroy them, clandestinely installed operatives in Laos, trained exiled Lao reactionaries to be sent back into Laos to create disturbances, and infiltrated henchmen into Vientiane and other places to carry out sabotage activities.

It is worthy of note that whenever relations between Laos and Thailand are showing a trend toward improving, the bad elements in Thailand always collude with other reactionary forces to create untoward incidents to undermine such a trend. They are doing so now when the high-level technical delegation of the Lao side just went to Bangkok to hold talks with their Thai counterparts. The outcome of these talks drew much interest from the peoples on the two sides for they wanted to see the constructive progress in the negotiations to meet their aspirations.

Therefore, the Lao and Thai peoples who cherish peace and friendship and aspire to maintain good relations between the two countries must maintain a high sense of vigilance and unite to fight together against those bad elements to allow the improvement of bilateral relations to make positive progress and to peacefully coexist with each other forever.

BRIEFS

RED CROSS DELEGATION -- Vientiane, April 6 (KPL) -- A delegation of the Lao Red Cross Society led by its president Dr Khamliang Phonsena, acting-minister of health, left here Saturday [4 April] for the German Democratic Republic and the Hungarian People's Republic. The delegation is to attend conferences of the Red Cross societies of the two countries to be convened in mid-April. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0904 GMT 6 Apr 87 BK]

BURMESE PREMIER, DELEGATION, MEET WITH PREM

Burmese Delegation Greeted

BK090841 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 9 Apr 87 p 1

[Text] Burmese Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha and a 19-man delegation which included Foreign Minister U Ye Gaung and Industry Minister U Ting Swe, arrived at 9:30 a.m. at Don Muang Airport today.

Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon and some Cabinet ministers as well as senior military officers welcomed the Burmese delegation.

After the 19-gun salute, the Burmese leader and his team were led into the VIP room and introduced to Cabinet members and senior officials. After which, Gen Prem accompanied the delegation to the Oriental Hotel.

The Burmese leader and other delegates will meet and discuss several matters with Gen Prem at Government House today at 2:30 p.m.

Some important issues which will be raised by the Thai side include economic cooperation, border problems, narcotics as well as fishery disputes.

Drugs, Politics Discussed

BK100243 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 10 Apr 87 p 1

[Text] Thailand and Burma vowed to continue their joint efforts against drug trafficking along their common border.

The pledge was made during a meeting between Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon and his Burmese counterpart U Maung Maung Kha at Government House yesterday.

Prime Minister's Secretary General Prasong Sunsiri said Gen Prem told the Burmese counterpart that the results of the anti-drug war were satisfactory and he shared the Burmese premier's view that the cooperation benefitted both countries. U Maung Maung Kha said Rangoon will continue its foreign policy which stresses peace in the Southeast Asian region.

The Burmese Prime Minister arrived with the 20-man delegation yesterday morning for a two-day visit to Thailand. During the meeting yesterday, he also invited Gen Prem to visit Burma.

General Prasong said the Burmese premier also stressed Rangoon's policy of non-alignment and non-interference.

U Maung Maung Kha, who is the first Burmese prime minister to visit Thailand in seven years, briefed Gen Prem on the Burmese political situation and assured him of Burma's political and economic stability.

Both sides said they wanted good neighborly relations. Gen Prem emphasised that Thailand's well-being depended on Burma because the two countries have such a long stretch of border.

Gen Prem also thanked the Burmese Prime Minister for the release of 151 Thai fishermen and asked Rangoon to provide special care for the remaining 400 fishermen detained there.

Gen Prem yesterday hosted a dinner at Government House to welcome the Burmese delegation.

U Maung Maung Kha is scheduled to visit an agricultural development project in Pathum Thani, the Summer Palace in Bang Pa-in, the Temple of the Emerald Buddha and will have an audience with HRH [Her Royal Highness] Princess Maha Chakkri Sirinthon today. The princess will host a dinner tonight for the Burmese prime minister.

CHAWALIT ADDRESSES OFFICERS ON RANGERS' PROTEST

BK100245 Bangkok THE NATION in English 10 Apr 87 pp 1, 2

[Text] Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut yesterday moved swiftly to defuse the prevailing tension following Sunday's protest by rangers at M.R. Khukrit Pramot's house by instructing a group of about 600 Army officers from around the country to "stay calm -- at all costs" under the confusing and fluid situation.

In one of the several interviews he gave to reporters yesterday, Gen Chawalit said his Army officers had been urged to refrain from following the precedent set by a group of about ten battalion commanders who marched into M.R. Khukrit's Suan Phlu residence last Sunday [5 April] to demand clarifications from the former premier on his controversial remarks against the Army chief while about 300 rangers were holding a noisy rally outside.

The Army chief said although their act was "understandable," he wanted all Army officers to exercise "extreme patience" even if they were to be "stamped to the ground."

Gen Chawalit also pledged that he would order an investigation into the rangers' protest to locate the culprits -- and to determine whether they had acted on their own or had been incited by others.

He told the 600 officers who gathered at the Army Convention Hall yesterday afternoon that the situation should be returned to normal as soon as possible. Gen Chawalit later asked the press to help in the effort to defuse the tension.

The meeting of the top brass was apparently called to enable the Army chief to explain to his senior officers the prevailing conditions by the Army commander-in-chief insisted that the gathering "had nothing to do with the events that made headlines in the past few days." He described it as a "working session."

Gen Chawalit also declared his row with M.R. Khukrit "all over" adding that from now the Army will devote itself to services to the public.

"From now on, we will talk to you about the drought in the northeast. We will step up our efforts to help the hard-hit people in the northeast and we will report to His Majesty the King and the prime minister what the Army plans to do to turn the northeast into an everlasting green area within three to five years," the Army chief said.

On his instructions given to the officers during the meeting, the Army chief said he offered them three political guidelines: preservation of the good Army tradition, the need to step up the drive towards modernization to win popular support from the people.

He said that soldiers should continue to respect their seniors and that nobody would be allowed to "step out of line."

Gen Chawalit said he also emphasized to the officers the importance of establishing the "people's army or else the institution would not last."

"I told them to be patient and to act as gentlemen who must be strictly disciplined and to tell their subordinates to exercise self-restraint in the face of the fluid situation to avoid any untoward incidents," Gen Chawalit said. Other points he made during the interview with reporters following the meeting of the top brass at the Army convention hall:

He asked the officers whether they had any questions but none came up with any queries.

He praised the Army colonels who visited M.R. Khukrit last Sunday in the wake of the rangers' protest, having discovered that they had not displayed any impolite gestures towards the former premier during their talks with M.R. Khukrit. The colonels demanded that the former prime minister clarify his earlier statements on what they understood to be communist charges against the Army chief.

"I could well understand their sentiments on this score but I also told them that we must restrain ourselves in whatever we do," Gen Chawalit said.

An Army officer said that Gen Chawalit had called the meeting yesterday to demonstrate that he was still "in full charge" of the Army which is still united under his leadership.

Yesterday's meeting of the Army top brass came hot on the heels of a rally at his Pudtan residence by about 500 officers one day earlier. Another officer said the meeting had in fact been scheduled some five weeks ago and had initially been planned as a forum to review the Army's performance in the past six months. He said such meetings were to be held every six months. But the officer admitted that there could have been an attempt to make use of the gathering for another show of force.

During the meeting, the Army chief also distributed copies of his statement and the speech by Deputy Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Phisit Hemabut delivered during Tuesday's meeting of about 500 officers at his Phuttan residence. He made it clear in the statement that he was against staging a coup and that the Army had tried to restrain itself to the utmost.

Meanwhile, M.R. Khukrit said he will from now on refrain from talking to the press. "The issue is over and from now on, I will not make daily headlines," he told reporters at his residence.

He repeated his readiness to welcome the Army chief anytime but no appointment had been made. He added that Gen Chawalit can drop by his house without prior notice anyway because he had always been a regular visitor "if he enters through the front door, that is."

The former premier said he had cancelled his public speaking engagements for the time being to put an end to the uproar. But he insisted that he would not make an apology in this case because he had not said that Gen Chawalit was a communist.

"If I had made the charge, I would have hurriedly apologized to him but the fact remains that I didn't," he added.

CHAWALIT SAYS ARMY MUST PROTECT DEMOCRACY

BK090903 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 9 Apr 87 p 1

[Text] Army Commander-in Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut said this morning that, under the present circumstances, there is no reason to seize power and topple democratic institutions — unless the situation would be so critical in the future that the nation's existence would be threatened.

He made these remarks to a group of 11 MPs who called on him at 8:45 a.m. today at his Suan Phuttan residence, according to Songsuk Phakkasem, Ratsadon Party member from Chiang Mai, who had been present. He also said that Gen Chawalit had said he wanted democratic institutions to be protected.

Asked by reporters to comment as to the extent of the situation that he would regard as "critical to the nation's survival" Mr Songsuk said he personally understood that it was more like a situation when the communists were about to take over the country, a similar situation which happened in Vietnam during the communist take over, rather than simple conflicts among the Thai people.

Gen Chawalit was of the opinion that under the present circumstances, Parliament and democratic institutions must be protected, the MP said. "He said that considering what had happened so far and the situation at this certain time, there are not enough reasons for a power seizure," Mr Songsuk said.

However, Gen Chawalit said he would do so (stage a coup d'etat) if in the future the situation would be so bad that the nation's existence would be threatened. And at this point, he hoped the people would support him and give him cooperation for the sake of the country's survival, Mr Songsuk said.

The MPs were Wichit Yotsuwan (United Democratic Party-Chiang Rai), Det Wongthep (UNP-Nan), Thawin Roekrai (UDP-Kamphaeng Phet), Sudin Phuyuthanon (UDP-Pattani), Prasan Dankun (UDP-Nakhon Ratchasima), Tamchai Khamphato (UDP-Uthai Thani), Col Phon Roengprasoetwit (UDP-Uthai Thani), Bunthung Phonphanit (Ratsadon-Nakhon Ratchasima), Bunsong Somchai (UDP-Prachin Buri), Songsuk Phakkasem (Ratsadon-Chiang Mai) and Chanchai Phairatchakun (UDP-Chiang Mai).

MP Songsuk quoted Gen Chawalit as saying that he had been urged by many people, including his subordinates, on many occasions, even during a few days ago, to stage a coup and seize power. Mr Songsuk said the Army chief added that, under the present situation, Parliament and democracy needed protection "because we have been looking after their well-being for eight or nine years and we should continue to do so."

About M. S. Khukrit Pramot, the Chiang Mai MP quoted Gen Chawalit as saying that he believed everything has been settled and that, he himself, as a humbler man, would not retaliate otherwise the people would not have any elder to look up to. Mr Songsuk said Gen Chawalit expressed his wish to have dinner with the MPs sometimes and asked Col Phon Roengprasoetwit to arrange one.

On the opposition's proposed censure motion against the government, Mr Songsuk said Gen Chawalit viewed it as a normal parliamentary procedure because both the government and the MPs have their own duties in Parliament.

"He reasserted that, under the present circumstances we have to help each other protect democratic institutions because he himself had quelled coups on two occasions already," said the Chiang Mai MP.

TRAN XUAN BACH RECEIVES CPSU DELEGATION

OW092142 Hanoi VNA in English 1501 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 9 -- A delegation of the Commission for External Relations of the CPSU Central Committee led by its deputy head M.N. Smyronovsky visited Vietnam from April 6-9.

While in Vietnam, the Soviet delegation had working sessions with a delegation of the International Department of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and toured a number of cultural and production establishments in Hanoi, Haiphong and Ho Chi Minh City.

The Soviet guests were received on April 8 by Tran Xuan Bach, Politburo member and secretary of the CPV Central Committee.

SRV ATTENDS CIVIL AVIATION CONFERENCE IN PRK

OW092136 Hanoi VNA in English 1503 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 9 -- A conference of the civil aviation service between Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos took place in Phnom Penh from April 6-8.

It reviewed the cooperation and mutual assistance between the civil aviation services of the three countries in the past year and discussed measures to strengthen the bilateral and tripartite cooperation in 1987 and in the coming period.

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL ON YOUTH MOTIVATION TASK

BK260847 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 25 Mar 87

[NHAN DAN 26 March editorial: "Renovate the Youth Motivation Task"]

[Text] Among our people's revolutionary combatants, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union always remains an assault force that constantly fosters its revolutionary will, develops its dynamism and creativity, and mobilizes the meritorious contributions of the young generation to the common cause.

We are proud of the combatants on the northern front line and islands; of the combatants volunteering to perform their international duty; of the typical youths in factories, enterprises, project sites, ricefields, schools, and hospitals; and of all other strata of youths who are enthusiastically participating in national construction and defense.

Under the direct leadership of party organizations, the 3-volunteers movement for collective mastery has been materialized by various programs of action to implement socioeconomic tasks. These motivation drives -- called For the Forward Positions, Youths Exceed the Target of Contracts for Selling Products to the State, and the Socialist Students Collective -- and the many programs for economical use of food grain, have been initiated by various establishments and localities. Many youth union organizations have guided youths in participating in the building of the new mechanism of management, in carrying out scientific-technical activities, and in taking on programs bearing the name of youth. They have organized youth labor forces such as the Volunteer and Assault Youth Forces.

Through the movement for revolutionary acts, millions of youths have been forged and matured, including hundreds of thousands of outstanding youth union members who have been admitted into the party. Apart from such growth and contributions, quite a number of deficiencies and shortcomings have been noted among youths in many localities, namely weaknesses in education on revolutionary ideals and objectives and negative phenomena concerning quality, ethics, lifestyle, and social and family relations. This has made many people worry about the development of the country's future generations. Of more concern is that many party organizations, especially grass-roots-level party committees, still belittle and neglect the youth motivation task.

Sectors and echelons have not effectively organized the implementation of party resolutions on the youth task. The basic and advanced training of youth union cadres has not met the requirements of replacing and renovating the contingent of cadres. The method and form of motivating youths are still repetitious and monotonous, are not relevant to each objective, and have not reached the grass-roots level and touched each person.

The educational contents are arid, lack concentration, manifest ostentatious forms, and especially fail to point out ideals to youths. These weaknesses have caused the political role and organization of the youth union to decline, and youths are not eager to remain in the union. At the same time, they also adversely affect the teenagers' and children's tasks assumed by the youth union.

Intensifying the leadership of party organization and renovating the youth motivation task is an urgent requirement and a question of decisive significance to the development of the youth movement and the activities of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union.

All party committee echelons, party members, and organizations in the network of the dictatorship of the proletariat should realize more clearly the importance of the youth motivation task and their responsibility for this task.

In the case of a ruling party, the youth task must be carried out by the combined strength of the entire system of the dictatorship of the proletariat with a close and harmonious combination of duty and benefits, and of contributions and mature experiences.

The education of youths in revolutionary ideals and objectives of struggle and the motivation of youths to make greater contributions must go hand in hand with a concern for the material and moral interests of youths. On this basis, we will be able to create a strong impulse for the youth movement.

All party committee echelons should include the youth task in their regular action program while renovating their ways of viewing and assessing youths. They must carry out correctly the charge of the sixth party congress: Youths must be assured of jobs when they enter society and must be attentively educated in their personalities, abilities, and ideals according to the guidelines of living, fighting, working, and studying on the basis of great Uncle Ho's examples. We must fully realize that youths are mainly the class of people assigned the historic mission of successfully building socialism. We must boldly assign responsibilities to youths and use social activities to train and foster them. These are excerpts from the political report.

Party leadership over the youth task is specifically manifested by regular concern for developing the youth union organizations, and enabling the youth union to assume its main duty of implementing well the party task of motivating youths. This requires that the operational scope and procedures of the youth union as well as the youth motivation task be frequently renovated.

The union's activities must be suitable to the living, working, biological, and psychological conditions of youths. They must be truly democratic and must reach each primary unit and union member, ensuring that every youth can debate, work, and control.

Bureaucratism and administrative red tape -- no matter in what form -- must be eliminated from the youth motivation task and the youth union's activities. The renovation of the youth education method is aimed at creating conditions for linking party organizations closely to the youth union organizations and party members with youth union members, making the union's activities truly close to the lives of youths.

Party leadership is further manifested by paying more attention to the development of the role of party members in maintaining close relations with the young masses. Each party cadre and member, especially those elderly party committee echelons, must set good examples of ambition, lifestyle, and energy in self-improvement for youths to follow. They must give youths sincere sentiments and useful commendations and must create every possible condition for youths to make contributions and to mature.

The commemoration of the youth union anniversary on 26 March and the preparations for the youth union congress scheduled for the end of the year constitute a good opportunity for the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and party organizations at all levels to renovate the youth motivation task and to strongly advance the youth movement in our country.

VNA SUPPLIES AGRICULTURAL NEWS BRIEFS ON CROPS

OW100735 Hanoi VNA in English 0721 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 10 -- The C.A.R.I.T.A.S. Christian churches' organization in the Federal Republic of Germany has decided to donate 300,000 DM for the purchase of insecticides for the central Vietnam provinces of Thanh Hoa and Nghe Tinh where vast ricefields have been devastated by stinkbugs. The insecticides will be sent to Vietnam shortly.

"In the first quarter of this year, the Fruits and Vegetables Corporation No 1 under the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry increased the value of its export by 38 percent over the corresponding period last year.

"The corporation has exported to the Soviet Union 24,610 tons of vegetables and fruits worth 3.49 million rubles, 45.5 percent more than the corresponding period last year.

"To supply raw materials for the consumer and export industries, the central province of Nghe Tinh has enlarged its rush planting area by another 2,000 hectares with an expected yield of 10,000 tons/year.

"The central coastal province of Binh Tri Thien has marked off 100 hectares for hot pepper growing. Productivity has risen from 0.9 ton to 3 tons per hectare. Last year, the province exported nearly 300 tons of hot pepper.

"In this winter-spring crop, Tay Ninh Province, northwest of Ho Chi Minh City, has put 41,132 hectares under food-grain and subsidiary food crops, topping its plant by from 8 to 42 percent in different districts.

"The Mekong River delta province of Tien Giang has zoned a large area in Cai Lay District for banana growing. Half of the output is for export. Average output is 90 tons per year.

"By mid-March, the Mekong River delta province of Ben Tre purchased 3,000 tons of shrimps and fish and 15 million coconuts from the farmers. An Giang Province, also in the delta, purchased 4,048 tons of agro-products for export, up by 30 percent over the corresponding period last year.

"The southernmost province of Minh Hai where one-fourth of the acreage are submerged lands, has in the past years built 600 km of dykes, and dredged hundreds of small and medium-sized canals to prevent its 320,000 hectares of cultivated land from salinity, to water 53,000 hectares and drain another 220,000 hectares.

Besides, the local population has sunk 3,000 wells for fresh water.

BRIEFS

SRV ENVOY TO MOZAMBIQUE -- Upon receiving the credentials of Comrade (Phan Hung), our country's ambassador to the People's Republic of Mozambique, at a reception in Maputo on 1 April, President of the People's Republic of Mozambique Joaquim Alberto Chissano pointed out that the party, government, and people of Mozambique highly appreciated the valuable support and assistance given by the CPV and the Vietnamese Government and people to the Mozambican people in their past struggle for independence as well as in their current endeavor to build and defend the homeland. President Chissano affirmed the wish for expanded cooperation in various fields between Vietnam and Mozambique and expressed pleasure at the development of the situation in Southeast Asia in general and in Indochina in particular to the advantage of revolution and peace. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 7 Apr 87 BK]

HOANG LIEN SON MALARIA CONTROL -- Malaria has developed and is developing increasingly in Hoang Lien Son Province. In 1986, some 14 major malaria epidemics broke out in Bao Yen, Van Ban, Bao Thang, and Tran Yen Districts and Lao Cai City, causing 104,500 people to contract this disease. Hoang Lien Son has purchased 19 metric tons of DDT to destroy mosquitos and hundreds of thousands of antimalaria pills to distribute to the local people. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 5 Apr 87 BK]

FORESTRY MINISTRY DISSOLVES CHECKPOINTS -- The Ministry of Forestry recently issued a directive on dissolving checkpoints on various routes and strengthening forest preservation and the management of forestry products at grass-roots units. The director said that officials at these dissolved checkpoints will be assigned to various state farms to satisfactorily carry out management and forest preservation tasks. They will also be responsible for stopping violations of the law on the protection of forests and opposing illegal logging. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 2 Apr 87 BK]

LONG AN RICE -- Long An Province has planned to procure for the state 200,000 metric tons of surplus rice this year. Ten years ago, two-thirds of the province's arable land was submerged. The local population has made persistent efforts to improve the irrigation system by digging canals and building pumping stations. As a result, the submerged areas have been reduced by a half. Water for the provincial ricefields has been ensured. [Summary] [Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 2 Apr 87 BK]

MOKHTAR SPEAKS ON PNG'S REQUEST TO JOIN ASEAN

BK100411 Jakarta THE INDONESIA TIMES in English 1 Apr 87 p 1

[Excerpt] Jayapura -- Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja has regarded the participation of Papua New Guinea (PNG) as a special observer in the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) as better in view of its difficult position to become [a] member of the group.

The minister told ANTARA here Monday [30 March] that PNG has long expressed its willingness to become a member of ASEAN but "it is not easy because it must be agreed by all ASEAN member countries."

According to the rules in ASEAN which groups Indonesia, Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, if one of the members denies the application, the other members will also reject it.

Besides, Mokhtar said, PNG is not located in ASEAN region so it is also questioned by other members of ASEAN in regard to its intention.

The minister also referred to other regulation publishing [as published] all members of the regional grouping to join another regional association.

"If we adhere to the rules, it is clear that PNG is a member of the Pacific Forum so that cannot at the same time become member of ASEAN", he said.

The minister disclosed that Indonesia had once applied for membership of the Pacific Forum but it was turned down. "We then apply for an observer but it was also rejected because of the rules prohibiting the double membership," he said.

Based on that faiets [as published] Mokhtar said that it was difficult for PNG to become member of ASEAN.

He however regarded PNG's current position as a special observer in ASEAN as good enough since it could attend every meeting including the meeting of ASEAN committees rather than as general observer who could only take part in certain programmes.

Mokhtar said several circles were therefore of the opinion that it was better for PNG not to become a member of ASEAN so that it could act to bridge between ASEAN and the Pacific Forum.

PNG's request to join ASEAN has been submitted to all members of the regional grouping and still under study by a special team.

The result of the study would be forwarded to the ASEAN foreign ministerial meeting scheduled in Singapore next June, Mokhtar said. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

FRG ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS -- At the National Palace in Jakarta on 1 April, President Suharto received the credentials of the new FRG Ambassador to Indonesia, Theodor Wallau. Addressing the function, President Suharto said that Indonesia had been making use of opportunities offered by its relations and cooperation with foreign countries to facilitate the implementation of its national development plan. [Excerpt] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 1 Apr 87 BK]

WORKERS MAY BE SENT TO SIBERIA, SOVIET FAR EAST

OW101043 Tokyo KYODO in English 1030 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Text] Manila, April 10 KYODO -- The Philippines may soon send workers to Siberia and the Far Eastern portion of the Soviet Union as a move to avail itself of Soviet trade and investment opportunities, a cabinet member said Friday.

Solita Monsod, director general of the National Economic Development Authority (NEDA), said the Soviet effort to develop Siberia and the Far Eastern portion of the Soviet Union is viewed by the Filipino business sector as making this "a perfect time" to explore new job opportunities for Filipino workers.

Monsod said the Soviet market for Filipino laborers might answer the problem of the "drying up" of the Middle East market and the low wages being offered Filipino workers there. More than 200,000 Filipinos are currently employed in the Middle East.

The possibility of Siberia and the Soviet Far Eastern [area] becoming new destinations for Filipino workers was discussed at top-level for the first time when Ambassador Alejandro Melchor, Philippines envoy to Moscow, talked with President Corazon Aquino and senior economic and military advisers about "ways and means of improving the capability of the Philippines to take advantage" of Soviet offers.

Monsod also said a proposal to send members of the private and labor sectors to the Soviet Union "to case the joint" is being considered.

"The talks are progressing and we're focusing on vulnerability and trying to minimize these vulnerabilities and trying to maximize the advantages," she said.

Soviet Leader Mikhail Gorbachev, in a widely publicized speech at the Soviet seaport of Vladivostok in which the Philippines was mentioned four times, bared what have been called "Vladivostok initiatives" for new relations with developing countries, especially those in Asia.

The Soviet Union, in cooperation with a Finnish construction firm, has made an informal offer to build two coal-fired power plants in the Philippines. The plants were said to be an alternative to the Westinghouse-made nuclear plant junked by the Aquino government.

Asked to comment on the Russian offers, Aquino's intelligence adviser Brig. Gen. Luis Villa-Real said: "We should be open-minded to implicit offers as long as security and other aspects are studied."

Last month, Moscow recalled its ambassador to Manila amid a barrage of newspaper reports that the Soviet Union had started providing arms to left-wing insurgents while stepping up its intelligence activities in the country.

Moscow and Manila agreed to open diplomatic ties in 1976. But the stationing of a Soviet Ambassador in Manila was not reciprocated by then President Ferdinand Marcos.

When Aquino assumed the presidency, she immediately appointed Melchor to the Moscow post.

INDIA SIGNS COOPERATION AGREEMENT 8 APR

BK081159 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1132 GMT 8 Apr 87

[By Zainoor Sulaiman]

[Text] Manila, April 8 (OANA-BERNAMA) -- The Philippines invited Wednesday entrepreneurs from India to test the investment climate here and engage in joint ventures with Filipino businessmen in a move to achieve "a substantial rise in trade between us as we discover the qualities of each other's products."

Salvador Laurel, vice-president and foreign affairs secretary, extended the invitation in a speech following the signing of the Basic Agreement on Scientific and Technological Co-operation between the two countries at the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA), here Wednesday afternoon.

Laurel signed the agreement on behalf of the Philippine Government while Natwar Singh, visiting minister of state for external affairs, signed for the Government of India.

Laurel called for a strengthened RP [Republic of the Philippines]-Indian relation in order to recover the opportunities for mutual co-operation which were allowed to lapse in previous years.

The vice-president said the Filipinos "look to India as a promising partner in the exchange of goods, skills and technology." He noted that India is the world's tenth largest manufacturing nation, the largest source of scientific and technical manpower, and the only developing country that has acquired the technology for exploring the seabed and outer space.

In his response, the Indian external minister agreed that much more needed to be done to further promote bilateral co-operation. He said India was willing to share its experience and expertise to further strengthen economic co-operation with the Philippines.

The four-page agreement provides that the Philippines and India enter into the accord "inspired by the mutual desire of strengthening the traditional ties of friendship existing between the two countries, and recognising the advantages to be derived by their respective peoples in promoting and developing scientific and technological co-operation within the limits of their capacities."

The basic agreement, which shall be valid for six years, includes an exchange of services of professional, expert and research workers, a grant of fellowships for graduate and post-graduate studies, training or study tours in scientific and technological fields, undertaking of joint special studies/researches in the scientific and technological fields, sharing of appropriate and operative technologies for industrial and rural development, and other forms of scientific and technological co-operation that may be mutually agreed upon.

Natwar Singh arrived Tuesday for talks with Laurel on bilateral and regional issues. During their one-hour meeting, he briefed Laurel on India's position on the Kampuchean conflict and its formula for its resolution, as presented to the other ASEAN member nations which the Indian minister had visited prior to his Manila trip.

The Indian minister will call on President Aquino Thursday.

He was accompanied during the meeting by H.C.S. Dhody, joint secretary, ministry of External Affairs, and Indian Ambassador to the Philippines Krishnan Raghunath while Laurel was assisted during the talks by Undersecretary Jose Ingles, Ambassador Rodolfo Severino, Assistant Secretary for Asian and Pacific Affairs and Ambassador to India Rosalinda Tirona.

CONFESSED KILLER USED GOVERNMENT ISSUED GUN

BK091728 Hong Kong AFP in English 1705 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] Manila, April 9 (AFP) -- A Filipino who confessed shooting to death a French tourist in a remote southern island used a rifle issued to a government militiamen, the official PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA) said here Thursday.

Rashid Abubakar, 17, said he killed Frenchman Richard Angelis and wounded New Zealander Wate Fairly in an attack Friday, but the remains of Mr Angelis have not been found, PNA quoted southern Philippines military chief Brigadier General Cesar Tapia as saying.

Mr Abubakar surrendered Tuesday with a gun he said he used to shoot the two foreigners. Authorities have determined that the gun was issued to a government militiaman, the agency said.

PNA said Mr Abubakar was being held in Basilan Island, nearby Sibacong Island where the incident took place. The report added he might be flown to southern Zamboanga City for a confrontation with Mr Fairly, 22 who is in hospital there with five bullet wounds.

The Australian-based New Zealander and Mr Angelis, 36, were camping on Sibacong Island, about 100 kilometers (60 miles) south of Zamboanga, on Friday when the attack took place.

Military officials have said Mr Abubakar told them he acted as a guide for the two men but shot them after they gave him narcotics. Mr Fairly has reportedly denied giving Mr Abubakar any drugs.

POLICE ARREST ANOTHER WAKAOJI KIDNAP SUSPECT

OW090323 Tokyo KYODO in English 1201 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] Manila, April 9 KYODO -- Police said Thursday they have arrested a suspect involved in the kidnapping of Japanese business executive Nobuyuki Wakaoji.

Police identified the suspect as Simplicio Atienza, 40, a resident of the neighborhood in the Calubang area where Wakaoji was kidnapped last November.

Wakaoji, manager of the Manila branch of Mitsui and Co., was released Tuesday last week after the Japanese trading house reportedly paid 225 million yen in ransom.

Police said Atienza was also wanted on other charges including robbery.

It was not immediately clear on what charges Atienza was being held in connection with Wakaoji's kidnapping.

AQUINO FORMS 'SUPER ANTI-GRAFT OVERSIGHT BODY'

HK091231 Queson City BUSINESS DAY in English 9 Apr 87 p 24

[Text] President Aquino yesterday formed a "super anti-graft body" that will probe and expose graft and corruption in government, Malacanang said yesterday.

Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno said the new anti-graft coordinating committee, formed during yesterday's meeting of the Cabinet, shall act as a superbody. It will be composed of representatives from the various departments and will be headed by Cabinet Secretary Jose de Jesus.

Benigno said the committee will have the power to probe graft cases, including those reported by the public.

The anti-graft body headed by former presidential legal counsel Rene Saguisag did not have such power, Benigno said, and was tasked merely to make a study of graft and corruption.

Explaining the formation of the super anti-graft committee, the President said: "There is a need for the public to know periodically what the government is doing, who the erring public officials are and who are being reprimanded."

Benigno said the president is optimistic that once erring officials are reprimanded in public, such a reprimand would prevent other government officials from committing graft.

The president clarified, however, that the committee should go not only after the small employees but also after high government officials. She also stressed that the committee will listen to grievances from the public.

PRESIDENT REITERATES LOCAL ELECTIONS ON SCHEDULE

HK091107 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 9 Apr 87 pp 1, 14

[By Ding Marcelo]

[Text] President Aquino has reiterated that elections for mayors, governors, and other local officials will be held as scheduled on Aug. 18, denying some reports that it will be postponed because of lack of funds.

Local Government Secretary Jaime Ferrer said the president affirmed her poll plans when it was raised in yesterday's Cabinet meeting.

"That is my commitment," Ferrer quoted the president as saying when he asked whether the elections will go on as scheduled.

Ferrer said he also proposed to the Cabinet that the election of barangay chairmen be held simultaneous with the local elections in August.

He told the Cabinet that holding it along with the local elections will mean tremendous savings for the government.

Ferrer said he will ask the Cabinet members to act on his proposal when they meet again two weeks from now.

Ferrer said there are too many elections and that he has been receiving some complaints, saying they have become too expensive for candidates for local positions.

An argument against the holding of barangay elections in August is that the exercise will be tainted with politics since the candidates will jockey for barangay support.

But others argue that barangay chairmen had already been tainted in the past having been used by officials of the former regime.

Earlier, a Commission on Elections [Comelec] official had been quoted as saying that the government "may have no option" but to postpone the local elections "because the expenses expected to be incurred for the May 11 national elections have stretched thin the financial resources of the government."

He reportedly said the P300-million budget authorized by President Aquino is only just enough to cover election expenses, adding that the expenses in the local elections will be higher in August when the prices of consumer goods and services shall have increased.

It will be recalled that there are also plans to increase the prices of gasoline after the May 11 polls.

Economic Planning Secretary Solita Monsod, director-general of the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), however, said the "inevitable increase in the prices of gasoline will only be moderate."

If the local elections are held on Aug. 18, the country will have three elections in less than two years. The first was the Feb. 7, 1986, "snap" presidential elections.

Some Comelec officials reportedly want the postponement of the Aug. 18 local polls to give political parties and candidates more time to cool off.

NONPARTISAN GROUP CALLS FOR INDEPENDENCE OF SENATE

HK090735 Quezon City Sports Radio 738 in English 0600 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] A new nonpartisan political movement has announced that it will campaign for a select senatorial ticket with candidates from various parties to ensure the independence of the Senate. Called the Samahan Pambansa [National Organization], the movement was organized by a group of retired Supreme Court justices and retired officials of the Armed Forces of the Philippines. Glo Custodio has more on this.

[Begin Custodio recording] Spokesman for the new group said its goal is to guide voting for the best candidates from all political parties. The Samahan Pambansa warned people not to be misled by the propaganda of the candidates, particularly those with tainted political backgrounds and [words indistinct] for so high an office as senator of the Philippines.

The Samahad Pambansa, meanwhile, will not have any members identified with it in order to avoid harassment or pressures from any of the campaigning organizations or the candidates themselves.

Believing that fiscalization is the chief function of the Senate, the Samahan Pambansa appealed to the people to vote for candidates with proven competence, efficiency, integrity, and honesty on the basis of their past records. People identified with graft, corruption, and other irregularities and who have not proven their innocence of these charges should not be elected to the Senate, the Samahan Pambansa spokesman said.

For the Bureau of Broadcast Network News, this is Glo Custodio reporting. [end recording]

NPA CLAIMS DESTRUCTION OF MILITARY RELAY STATION

HK090431 Baguio City Mountain Province Broadcasting Company in English 0330 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] The New People's Army claimed yesterday it destroyed some P50 million worth of military communications (?systems) in an attack on an Armed Forces intelligence relay station in Camalaniugan, Cagayan, last March 20. The claim appeared in an NPA statement given to the PULANG BANDILA [RED FLAG], the NPA's official publication. It said the attack is part of the NPA's new policy of escalated counteroffensives against the military.

Military Denies Destruction

HK100509 Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan in Tagalog 0330 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Text] The reported destruction by the NPA of a military communications relay station in northern Luzon is not true. According to Armed Forces spokesman Colonel Honesto Illeta, the communications station attacked by the NPA was in another part of the country. The NPA earlier had reported that they had destroyed the military's communication station in northern Luzon, but the Cagayan Constabulary Regional Command said that the attack on 20 March was on the Bureau of Telecommunications' relay station in Camalaniugan, Cagayan. It has also been reported that the station has now been repaired by the Bureau of Telecommunications.

ANP WARNS OF NPA ATTACK ON U.S. NAVY SHIP

HK071239 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 6 Apr 87 p 6

[Text] Legaspi City — The candidates of the Alliance for New Politics [ANP] yesterday warned that communist guerrillas may attack the USS Mercy, a US Navy medical ship which the New People's Army may perceive as part of the U.S.-sponsored "low intensity conflict" program to counter the communist insurgency.

In their campaign sorties in the Bicol region, the ANP senatorial candidates also branded rival candidates as "a bunch of old politicians" who represent the interest of the ruling class and U.S. imperialists.

"If the USS Mercy is treated by the NPA as combatant, then it is vulnerable to attacks of the rebels," lawyer Romeo Capulong said.

The USSR Mercy has been docked in this city to give medical aid to Armed Forces personnel injured in counter-insurgency operations, reportedly as a civic action program.

The former National Democratic Front Legal counsel said civic action program is one of the main components of the U.S.-sponsored "low intensity conflict" program and the presence of the USS Mercy could be part of the program.

"It is in fact assisting the military's counter-insurgency operations when it serves as a standby and mobile hospital to treat casualties from the AFP (Armed Forces of the Philippines) in its anti-rebel campaign," Capulong said.

"The USS Mercy civic operations, by extending medical and dental assistance to the local populace, is only a facade to their deeper intervention to the country's affairs," he added.

Capulong urged President Aquino to order an investigation on the activities of the USS Mercy which he said may have other goals beyond its much-publicized medical aid to the local populace.

Capulong also branded many of the administration candidates, under the Lakas ng Bayan ruling coalition, as old politicians who uphold the interests of the ruling elite and the imperialist power.

The ANP, however, expressed their support to Laban candidates Augusto Sanchez and Wigberto Tanada. The latter was represented by his son Erin during the ANP's Bicol sortie.

The ANP is the alliance of Partido ng Bayan [People's Party], Bagong Alyansang Makabayan [New Peoples Alliance] and the Volunteers for Popular Democracy.

For her part, Nelia Sancho, cited the need for greater women's involvement in the political, economic and social affairs of the country.

Former rebel chieftain Bernabe Buscayno told the Bicolanos that reforms will only come from the masses. ANP guest candidate Jose G. Burgos Jr., called for the democratization of media ownership.

As for Jaime Tadeo, he reiterated the implementation of a genuine land reform program is the key solution to the economic crisis and the 18-year-old guerrilla war.

RAMOS ORDERS COURT MARTIAL FOR 42 MUTINEERS

HK091113 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 9 Apr 87 p 2

[Text] Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen Fidel V. Ramos yesterday ordered court martial proceedings against 42 Air Force personnel, including 13 officers, for alleged involvement in the foiled coup last Jan 27.

Ramos approved the recommendation of a military fact-finding board which investigated the Air Force personnel who raided the Sangley Air Station in Cavite and the Air Force helicopter base in Villamor Air Base in Pasay City.

The officers and soldiers, Air Force spokesman Col Pablo Gonzales said, would be charged before the Military Tribunal with sedition, mutiny and other violations of the Articles of War.

Among those charged were Lt Col Domingo Bayan, the alleged mastermind; Majors Crispin Galacgac and Benjamin Rome; Captains Manuel Rodis, Rodolfo Sequinto, Danilo Galvez, Jesus Samplo, Rodolfo Moral and Virgilio Asuncion; and First Lieutenants Tomasito Macatangay, Leodegario Aspan and Villamor Lazo.

A civilian, Rodolfo Prudente, who was implicated in the attacks, was recommended for prosecution in a civilian court, Gonzales said.

The military panel, headed by Air Force Col Carmelito Beltran, said the officers and soldiers held hostage two senior Air Force officers when they took over the Sangley Air Station.

The air station was the base of the 15th Strike Wing, which also led the mutinous troops that helped bring down former President Marcos in February last year.

The hostages officers, Brig Gen Generoso Maligat and Col Santiago Pitpitan, were rescued hours after the rebel soldiers took over the air station.

'REPORT A SPARROW' DRIVE LAUNCHED IN METRO MANILA

HK091105 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 9 Apr 87 pp 1, 15

[By Robert Requintina]

[Text] The Capital Regional Command (Capcom) has launched "Report a Sparrow" project which calls for Metro Manilans to report to the police the presence of members of the New People's Army (NPA) liquidation squads and other criminal elements.

Brig Gen Alexander Aguirre, acting Capcom chief, said the project was approved by Maj Gen Renato de Villa, Philippine Constabulary chief.

Aguirre appealed to the public for its support for the project.

He said that Metro Manilans may report the presence of suspected terrorists to the following: Capcom Tactical Operation Center, 827-7121 and 827-9664; Western Sector Command, 741-6083; Western Police District, 57-1707; Eastern Sector, 695-1021; Eastern Police District, 673-6227; Southern Sector, 89-8454; Southern Police District, 86-7484; Northern Command, 921-4758; or Northern Police District, 921-5267.

Aguirre said that the public may report directly to the station commander or Capcom sector commander by phone or by anonymous letter. He said that the public may use the PLDT [Philippine Long Distance Telephone] numbers of police stations listed in the yellow pages.

He added that these phones will be manned round-the-clock to ensure prompt response by the law enforcers.

Aguirre assured the public of complete anonymity of the callers. He said that the public's cooperation in reporting the presence of any suspicious person or group of persons would enhance the law enforcers' campaign to rid Metro Manila of terrorists and criminal elements.

BISHOP REJECTS MILITARY'S 'FALSE' ACCUSATIONS

HK071429 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 7 Apr 87 p 2

[By correspondent Salvacion Varona]

[Text] Bacolod City -- Bishop Antonio Y. Fortich has challenged the military establishment to file charges against 35 priests it had accused of subversion, even as he branded the claims "utterly false, preposterous, and malicious", and threatened their alleged source, Fr. Ruperto Palma, with ecclesiastical sanctions unless he retracts his statements.

In a circular read in all Catholic masses Sunday, Fortich said these claims, published in a national daily (not the 'CHRONICLE') attributed to unnamed military officials and the subsequent reiteration of these charges by local commanders, are "the culmination of a concerted and very obviously orchestrated campaign to malign and discredit the Catholic Church."

The newspaper reports had listed 35 priests, including one Monsignor Suprido as having "pledged allegiance" to the Communist Party of the Philippines.

Fortich later admitted to the 'CHRONICLE' that the statement, which he said was written in collaboration with the accused priests, was his "toughest criticism" against critics of the church, as well as his strongest advocacy of the preferential option for the poor. He also confirmed reports of walkouts by wealthy businessmen and planters as his circular was being read in suburban churches.

Fortich, however, justified his stance, saying "the Holy Bible says there is a time to keep silent and a time to speak. The time to speak has come."

The bishop said he had taken a "discreet investigation" into the military's accusation. He admitted, though, that some priests have left the active ministry and are no longer members of the Bacolod clergy. He then defended the remaining 29 priests. "I can readily vouch that their activities are in keeping with faith and morals and in fidelity with the mission of the Church," Fortich said.

"My inquiries from unbiased and reputable sources have me convinced that the accusation is malicious and a brazen lie," he added.

The military's efforts to discredit the Church, the bishop said, "began even before the recent publication, with the spread of an organized and continuing anticommunist propaganda campaign planted to link the Church with the far left."

Fortich further stated: "I most strongly protest against this libelous charge by military officers who hide under the cloak of anonymity and deplore their instigation of activities which seek to undermine the unity of our people at this crucial moment of the nation's history."

He also challenged detractors to file the proper charges in the courts of law if they have any hard evidence against any of the priests for illegal activities.

The bishop also referred to the Low Intensity Conflict (LIC) doctrine, although he did not mention it by name.

He warned the military against "lending themselves as instruments to those who seek to suppress insurgency problems in Third World countries by making local nationals fight each other in bloody confrontations in small continuing conflict."

"The tactic of spreading bold lies and half-truths is characteristic of this new strategy," he added.

Fortich said he expected the outrage from wealthy Catholics critical of priests' involvement in building basic Christian communities, the defense of human rights and the promotion of justice and peace.

"At the risk of continuing to alienate those to whom the words of our Lord are unwelcome to hear, the Church will continue by our teachings and social actions to promote the rights of the poor and defend those whose rights to live the full life in dignity as befits children of God is subjected to flagrant violation," he said.

MNLF ALLEGES GOVERNMENT 'DEVIATING 180 DEGREES'

HK091200 Hong Kong AFP in English 1130 GMT 9 Apr 87

[By Roberto Coloma]

[Excerpt] Manila, April 9 (AFP) -- [passage omitted] MNLF Chairman Nur Misuari said in a letter to Mrs Aquino, released after Thursday's talks, that the incident was "a virtual declaration of war."

He said that in case open conflict broke out, "the cause of such war will clearly rest on your excellency's government."

Mrs Aquino's chief aide Joker Arroyo said in a letter to Mr Misuari that the president had ordered an immediate investigation and ordered her troops to exercise the utmost restraint in maintaining peace and order in the area."

He also said the president wanted to assure the MNLF that her government would pursue the negotiations with "sincerity and integrity within the framework of the Constitution."

But the MNLF openly accused the government Thursday of "deviating 180 degrees" from a verbal agreement during initial talks in Jeddah in December to grant full autonomy for 23 provinces in Mindanao and nearby islands.

However, government panel adviser Agapito Aquino, a former negotiator who attended the Jeddah talks, told reporters no such agreement was made.

The Philippine ambassador to Saudi Arabia, Moslem leader Manyag Mohammad Tamano, also an adviser to the government panel, said the MNLF negotiators were "acting like businessmen who want to ask for more."

Filipino Moslems, known as Moros, comprise up to five million of this largely Roman Catholic nation's 56 million people, about 15 million of them living in Mindanao and the surrounding islands, according to official reports.

The MNLF chief negotiator said at a news conference with Mr Pelaez that his group was studying the new government offer, but in talks with newsmen made it clear that anything less than 23 provinces would be unacceptable.

"We are firm on the territory," he said.

While insisting that Moros and indigenous tribes outnumbered Christians in Mindanao, Mr Hashim refused to subject the scope of autonomy to a plebiscite, saying the government would only use the process to "deceive" the Moros.

Asked if they were ready for war, he said: "We are revolutionaries. We reserve the right to exercise the final option and that is to go back to the jungle and resume the armed struggle until our people are finally liberated."

He also said the government should withdraw its forces from the site of the fresh clash and come up with a new proposal before talks could resume.

PEACE TALKS HALTED, NEW MINDANAO FIGHTING PROBED

HK100151 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] Negotiations on greater autonomy for the Muslim minority have been postponed while a special task force investigates outbreaks of fighting in Mindanao. Officials said investigators have flown to the southern islands to look into the cause of clashes this week between Muslim militias and government troops. The talks resumed earlier yesterday [9 April] amid Muslim demands for the withdrawal of troops from Muslim areas. President Aquino ordered an investigation into the reported violation of the cease-fire agreement by military troops in Mindanao. The charge stemmed from an incident in Zamboanga del Sur where government troops fired on the Moro National Liberation Front [MNLF] in barangay (Lapatan), (Payao) Town on April 6. MNFL Chairman Nur Misuari threatened to break off the ongoing talks with the government to protest the incident. In a letter to Aquino, Misuari described the incident as an attack on a rebel base and a virtual declaration of war.

Southern Command chief Brigadier General Cesar Tapia, on the other hand, described the incident as a misencounter. One soldier was killed and two others were wounded in the misencounter.

AQUINO MAY ASK MNLF CHIEF TO LEAD AUTONOMY 'BODY'

HK101200 Hong Kong AFP in English 1118 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Text] Manila, April 10 (AFP) — President Corazon Aquino may offer rebel leader Nur Misuari the leadership of a body that would pave the way for Moslem political autonomy in two regions of Mindanao Island, a government negotiator said here Friday.

"It is reasonable to assume that Misauri is being considered to be chairman of the council," chief negotiator Emmanuel Pelaez told reporters after briefing Mrs Aquino on the suspension of peace talks with Mr Misuari's rebel group Thursday.

He said the planned body is not an autonomous government, but would serve as one until the new Congress enacts a law establishing self-rule for the Moros, as this Roman Catholic country's large Moslem minority are called.

Mr Misuari's Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), which has been fighting for a separate state in Mindanao and nearby islands in the south for 15 years, wants Mrs Aquino to issue a decree granting them full control over 23 provinces, fully a third of Philippine territory.

Mrs Aquino, who automatically loses her decree powers once Congress convenes, is offering them an autonomous government in two Mindanao regions with five provinces each, on the basis of the new Philippines Constitution that promises autonomy for "Moslem Mindanao."

The Constitution states that Congress, with the help of a commission to be appointed by the president, shall enact an organic act for the autonomous region to define the area's basic structure of government.

MNLF negotiators warned Thursday as the talks went into an indefinite recess that they may withdraw from a seven month-old truce and resume war if their demands were rejected.

Mr Pelaez reiterated Friday that only Congress could enact the law granting autonomy to any part of the country.

If Mr Misuari were asked to chair the preparatory body, he would have "a very influential voice in the day-to-day running of governmental affairs, in the development programs, and in the preparation of...the organic act for the granting of autonomous powers by Congress," he added.

The chief negotiator said the Moslem autonomous government could serve as "a pilot project of the decentralization of the powers of government and the strengthening of the local areas.

The opposition Friday blamed the Aquino administration for the suspension of the peace talks.

Senate candidates of the Grand Alliance for Democracy (GAD) charged that the talks with the MNLF were begun in bad faith by Aquilino Pimentel and Agapito Aquino, both former government negotiators now running for Senate on the administration slate.

In a news conference, the GAD candidates also charged that Mr Pimentel and Mr Aquino had promised the MNLF complete autonomy for the southern third of the country and backed up MNLF officials' charges that the government later reneged on this promise.

Francisco Tatad, GAD candidate, said he had a tape recording of Mr Misuari saying that Mr Aquino and Mr Pimentel had promised to grant these provinces autonomy and called for a full investigation of the government panel's alleged promise, saying it violated the Constitution.

Mr Pimentel Friday denied that he had made any such promise and said that the only commitment they had made to the MNLF was to continue discussing autonomy proposals.

OPPOSITION CHARGES ON DEBT ACCORD REFUTED

HK081027 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 8 Apr 87 p 2

[By Claro P. Fernandez]

[Text] Amid allegations from an opposition senatorial candidate that the recent debt rescheduling agreement forged in New York late last month was "illegal" and would bring more problems to the country, Central Bank [CB] Governor Jose B. Fernandez Jr yesterday hit the candidate's allegations as "an overstatement."

In a press conference last Monday, senatorial candidate Vicente Puyat charged that the agreement entered into by government with its creditor banks for the rescheduling of \$13.2 billion of the country's \$28 billion external debt would only bring "untold misery to thousands of Filipinos unless it is stopped."

Puyat, who is running under the opposition coalition Grand Alliance for Democracy (GAD), told newsmen that he would seek a legal measure to force the CB governor and Finance Secretary Jaime V. Ongpin to publicize the terms and conditions of the recent debt rescheduling accord.

In a statement given to media, Fernandez said the CB has no objections to publicize the terms and agreement of the deal as well as the letter of intent with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) after the IMF Executive Board acts on the matter sometime this month.

"The documents are not private. They are public. They are available to all those among our public who are interested in finding out what the terms and conditions are for the rescheduling," Fernandez said.

In a press conference last Saturday, Ongpin gave out a complete list of documents which include the term sheets, the short and long term telexes to the foreign financial community, term sheets on the Philippine Investment Notes (PINS), an explanatory memorandum to the PINS and the press release issued out by government in New York at the end of the four-week debt talks.

Fernandez, who was also a member of the negotiating panel during the debt talks, reacted to Puyat's claims that the Philippines' annual interest payments on its \$28.2 billion external debt will "eat up" as much as 45 percent of the country's export earnings based on the current London interbank offered rate (Libor) of 6.5 percent.

"First of all, Mr Puyat is wrong about the \$28 billion on Libor," Fernandez said, "the rescheduling agreement only covered \$10.3 billion in long term debt and \$3 billion in trade facilities."

The rest of the debt of the Philippines, such as the funds the country owes the World Bank, Asian Development Bank (ADB), Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF) of Japan, Commodity Credit Corp (CCC) and the Eximbank of the United States "which is about the other half of our total debt," is not based on Libor, Fernandez said.

Nothing that Libor is currently fluctuating between 6 and 1 over 8 percent and 6 and 3 over 8 percent "roughly," Fernandez said Libor is substantially below the prime rate of the United States and is also at a relatively low level compared to the prevailing Libor rates in the past years.

"I think that what Mr Puyat also did not mention is that we have in this new agreement been able to eliminate the prime rate as a basis of pricing," Fernandez said. "The prime rate is more than one percent higher than Libor at the moment so that all of our previous loans based on the prime rate have been moved down to a Libor base and that is a very substantial saving for the Philippines."

Fernandez denied Puyat's claims that conditionalities under the country's loan agreements with the IMF carry a provision allowing the IMF to "sit in the Bureau of Customs and the Bureau of Internal Revenue."

"I do not wish to dignify that with any real answer," Fernandez said, "it has never happened before."

Citing the relationship of the Philippines and the IMF, he said the country "has been dealing with the IMF for the last 25 years and certainly they have never appointed somebody to head customs or to head finance."

Meantime, Finance Secretary Ongpin said yesterday Puyat's "irresponsible and reprehensible attempts to discredit the monetary authorities" were made in order to promote his political ambitions.

"If Mr Puyat is serious about his political ambitions, he should begin by telling the public the truth rather than distorting the facts," Ongpin said. "In addition, he should do a little homework on balance of payments accounting, the tax reform program, and the rescheduling agreement so that he will know what he's talking about."

The finance chief challenged Puyat to "put his audited financial statements where his big mouth is" and "to disclose publicly the true performance of his numerous investments in financial and agricultural ventures, all of which appear to be unmitigated disasters."

"If Mr Puyat has been filing accurately all the required financial reports on his various enterprises with the Securities and Exchange Commission," Ongpin said, "these reports will show, contrary to claims of Puyat, that his vaunted financial expertise is nothing but a myth, and that most of his operations are either losing money and/or seriously in arrears in payment of their obligations."

CORRECTION TO FURTHER ON SUSPENSION

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Further on Suspension," published in the 9 April Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT, page P 9, paragraph four, line two:

... an immediate investigation and ordered her troops to "exercise the utmost restraint in maintaining peace and order in the area." ...(supplying dropped passage)

VII. WESTERN EUROPE DAILY REPORT

Contents unchanged

VIII. SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA DAILY REPORT

Renamed; formerly **SOUTH ASIA DAILY REPORT**; contents include:

International Affairs

Inter-African Affairs

Central Africa

Burundi

Cameroon

Central African Republic

Congo

Equatorial Guinea

Gabon

Rwanda

Sao Tome & Principe

Zaire

East Africa

Djibouti

Ethiopia

Kenya

Somalia

Tanzania

Uganda

Indian Ocean

Comoros

Madagascar

Mauritius

Seychelles

Southern Africa

Angola

Botswana

Lesotho

Malawi

Mozambique

Namibia

Republic of South Africa

Reunion

Swaziland

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